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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

World Buzzes With Budgets

Money Problems Hold Stage

Honest Efforts Raise Hopes

House Passes Biggest Bill

Heart of History for a Week

MANY nations undertake to steady themselves on their financial feet by making their budgets balance. In the United States the House passes the heaviest peace-time tax bill in its history—to raise $1,040,000,000—and sends it on to the Senate; Germany works on a budget bill that shows reduced expenses, increased taxes, and no provision for reparations; France passes its balancing measure; Britain prepares its new schedules, encouraged by a $1,383,000 surplus from the ending fiscal year; Canada sees a balancing in prospect; Hungary sees Parliament stormed because the balancing limit is being exceeded by expenditures. Sentiment grows everywhere against the isolating over-tall tariff walls, and the transatlantic passenger rates drop 20 per cent—showing the get-together tendencies of the times.

Alphabetically arranged, here is how the nations yield the heart of history for the week:

AUSTRALIA pays £200,000 interest in New York and £900,000 interest in London on debts of New South Wales, making good its promise that national credit would not be allowed to suffer through default by any of the Australian states.

BRITISH GUIANA reports that American film men have succeeded in making a "talkie" of famous Kaietur Falls, four times as high as Niagara, so that millions who can't come to the roar of the falls can have the roar come to them.

BULGARIA decides to pay over only half the money due external creditors and use the balance to balance the budget, achieving a sort of home happiness at foreign expense.

CANADA learns, as Parliament is asked for a loan of $61,500,000 to the national railways, that its three transcontinental lines give it the heaviest railway mileage, according to population, in the world; hears 4000 teachers at the educational conference in Toronto declare crime is the fault of the home and the school, that beauty must be stressed in textbooks, and that flapperism, instead of being a pitiful mania, is the natural state of girls getting through high school.

CHILE works on a deal with Mexico to trade nitrates, wheat, and wool for $1,500,000 worth of sugar. Chile is rationing a limited supply of both sugar and gasoline to keep from saying good-by to its gold.

CHINA cheers with the declaration by Lord Lytton's committee that the League will recognize no encroachment on China's territorial integrity, and sees slow but sure peace progress being made at Shanghai, with the Chinese refusing to sign until the Japanese set a time limit to actual withdrawal of troops.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA has a little trouble with the workers in its coal mines and sees the Communists agitate it into a big trouble in their efforts to undermine the Government.

DENMARK passes a law prohibiting hard rubber tires on the highways after 1934, wanting to save wear and tear on the roads—not bothering about wear and tear on the rider.

FRANCE passes its budget in an all-night session, hears the Chamber of Deputies ask the Senate to reconsider woman suffrage, fixes elections for May with run-off elections for May 8 and June 1 as date of those elected taking office, sees Premier Tardieu working hard on plans for his proposed economic confederation of the Danube states.

GERMANY sees the campaign for the run-off election go into its final week with President von Hindenburg, Hitler, and Deusterberg as the candates; hears warnings that activities of the Hitlerites in Brunswick threaten a civil war; balances its budget at 8,500,000,000 marks, being 800,000 less than last year, with no provision for reparations and Reichstag leaders declaring that to include anything for reparations would cause the Government instantly to be swept out of power.

GREAT BRITAIN ends its most difficult financial year with a surplus of $1,383,000 in income over expenses; prepares to take active part in arranging the Danubian commercial union; hears Lord Snowden declare mounting tariffs threaten the nations with complete economic collapse; sees a polar expedition planned to study the Northern Lights; listens to a Jewish plea that the Chief Rabbi ought to have a seat in the House of Lords along with the two Archbishops of the Church of England; tries out all-rubber bus seats made by a new process and finds they make even a bus ride a bouncing joy.

GREECE sees efforts to form a coalition Government fail and Premier Venizelos reduce interest payments on foreign debts 25 per cent and interest payments on domestic debts 75 per cent more than that.

INDIA sees the regally imposing Chamber of Princes vote unanimously

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Palestine Immigration Remains Stationary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

WITH the Government still holding fast to its restrictive immigration policy, granting a minimum of certificates to the Jewish Agency for its labor schedule, immigration for 1931 shows little increase over previous years.

Of 6533 who registered as immigrants in 1931, 4075 were Jews, 1245 Christians, and 1211 Moslems. The Jewish immigrants included 233 "persons of independent means," showing a capital of $1000 or more, 1603 persons coming to employment, 66 students, and 13 persons of religious occupation. Persons leaving the country during the year totaled 1346.

Italo-French Issues Brought To Forefront

Hope for Accord Rises as Circumstances Become More Auspicious

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A change of direction in the conduct of French foreign affairs was bound to bring up in acute form the problem of Franco-Italian relations. It has not failed to do so and rumors are rife concerning the prospects of a better understanding.

Rightly or wrongly, Aristide Briand was supposed to be lukewarm toward the idea of a Franco-Italian rapprochement. His personal policy should not however be held responsible for the difficult circumstances. When he first took office Radical opinion in France was somewhat hostile to Signor Mussolini and the Fascists. On doctrinal grounds, Republican France desired to have as little as possible to do with Italy under the Dictatorship.

On the Italian side, Fascism was in its first rather defiant mood, and a series of incidents was taken to have an anti-French significance.

It was thought better to give time for passions to cool. There was therefore a period in which no serious steps were taken to find a common platform.

But it would be totally unfair to suggest that at a later stage no efforts were made. They were. Negotiations were begun hopefully but ended negatively.

Divided Over Naval Parity

At the London Naval Conference there was a Franco-Italian clash. A controversy on the subject of naval parity made it more difficult for the two nations to come together.

In the meantime Italy developed its claims for a free hand in Abyssinia, for a rectification of the Libyan frontier, and for the prolongation of the Italian status of Italian settlers in Tunisia.

So the Franco-Italian dispute dragged on, and there seemed no prospect of ending it. Nevertheless time, which softens many things, softened the Franco-Italian rivalry. After all, the actual issues at stake were comparatively trivial and should not permanently separate two peoples which have many points of resemblance and many similar interests in Europe.

Why should they work against each other? Why should they not coöperate? Reasonable voices were heard on both sides of the Alps. It was seen that an arrangement was only a matter of good will on either side.

It was true that Italy had taken the lead in European movements to which France was opposed—such as the revision of treaties, such as an equality of rights in armaments, such as a clean slate in reparations. in central Europe, too, Italy made itself the center of various combinations which France found diplomatically undesirable.

Benefit in Association

Yet it was observed at Geneva that M. André Tardieu and Signor Dino Grandi treated each other with exceptional respect. They were both comparatively young and able men. They had each causes to defend which could be better defended in association than in antagonism.

There were conversations. There were reports of those conversations. There were denials of those reports. Doubtless there was much that was fantastic in the suppositions to which the negotiations gave rise.

Yet it was obvious that whether France was prepared to make concessions in Tunisia, in Libya, and in Abyssinia, there was at least a new attempt to line up France and Italy.

That new efforts will be made to reach an accord seems certain. The circumstances are more propitious than they have been for some time. The animosities that existed have largely subsided. The practical questions are relatively unimportant, and if they could be solved the moral effect would be immense. It is useless to prophesy, but Franco-Italian relations will be well worth watching in the months to come.

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BELIEF GROWS FREE STATE TO EASE ATTITUDE

Delay in Reply to British Note on Oath Thought to Indicate This

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, April 2—Likelihood of the Free State offering to negotiate with Great Britain on the question of abolishing the oath of allegiance to King George, grows daily as the Government delays its reply to the recent note from Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary on this subject. Last night the executive council sat continuously for five and a half hours trying without success to decide what to do. It will try again early next week.

President de Valera's original draft, which he prepared long ago, already has undergone drastic modification. The Free State's acceptance of the Canadian Government's "cordial" invitation to the Imperial Conference in Ottawa in July is believed an unmistakable indication that the Fianna Fail does not want to let the oath issue imperil its membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This does not mean that the new Government has changed its attitude. It is still determined to get rid of the oath which it regards as a symbol indicating that the Free State is held forcibly within the British Empire. If the British Government were to make it crystal clear that the Free State has complete liberty to break its imperial connection, and that the oath is merely a sign of its voluntary inclusion in the Commonwealth, it is becoming increasingly evident that the question of the oath would lose its present significance, and that modifications in the wording would satisfy the Free State Government.

Its position at this moment, however, is understood to be that a broad outline of a reply to Mr. Thomas has been agreed on, but a number of important details are still outstanding. While moderation certainly is gaining ground in the Government's ranks, extremist elements, like the Irish Republican Army, are redoubling efforts to bring about a complete break between the two countries.

Nicaragua Hears Election Plans Rejected by U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2—Delegates, here for the purpose of discussing with the Department of State the question of a constitutional reform in Nicaragua, are returning home.

A proposal, submitted by Dr. Carlos A. Morales and Dr. Horacio Arguello Bolanos, that the scheduled elections of November, 1932, be altered, and that the elections be held under United States supervision for a President and a Constitutional Assembly only, has been rejected by the United States.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, informed the Nicaraguan delegates that an amendment to the Constitution is a matter for determination by Nicaragua alone. He pointed out that the present Nicaraguan Constitution contains provisions which make amendment possible without a Constitutional Assembly.

Nicaragua presented three claims for a constitutional revision.

1. The possible unconstitutionality of the canal treaty between the United States and Nicaragua.

2. Participation in government affairs by the Minority Party.

3. Longer terms for members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. A six-year instead of four-year term for the President. This extension was not to include President Moncada whose term expires in November, 1932.

Aircraft Exhibit Opens in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 2 — Gates of the National Aircraft Show at Detroit Municipal Airport were thrown open to the public today with practical evidences of utility, which is the universally announced keynote of the 1932 exposition, sponsored by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

As evidence that the aeronautical industry has lifted itself securely off the ground and has acquired whatever is the equivalent of sea legs, Mr. Charles S. (Casey) Jones, member of the exposition board, stated that most of the ships shown by 23 airplane manufacturers for the first time came to Detroit this year under their own power. Likewise, he said, a large part of the 100 engine and accessory firms which have arranged exhibits shipped their products by air.

As a means of accenting the utility phase of air travel, a 60-mile model international air transport line, operated jointly by several transport companies, was opened today as a feature of the 1932 show, to demonstrate the practical character of present-day flying.

NAVY DECORATES FLIER

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — Award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to First Lieut. Herbert P. Becker of Newport, R. I., was announced yesterday by the Navy Department. The award was for distinguished service in operations of airplane patrols against Nicaraguan insurgents in the vicinity of Saclin, July 22, 1931.

Japanese Send New Force To Back Pu Yi Government

Fresh Expedition Goes to Manchuria as Revolt Is Said to Be Gaining Strength—Guerrillas Threatening Changchun Routed at Nungan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 2—Following an urgent telegraphic request from Mr. Kenkichi Okada, Japanese consul in the Chientao region of Kirin Province, Manchuria, where guerrillas are harassing the population, the Government this evening announced that an unnamed unit of the Korean army was being dispatched to restore order. The decision followed a consultation between the Government and the general staff, after which Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, the Premier, visited the Palace, securing the Emperor's consent.

It is understood that the number of troops being sent is comparatively small, although the official statement merely mentions a "certain unit," no official information being given regarding the total number of Japanese troops now in Manchuria, but it appears to be insufficient, since there have been upward of a dozen clashes and today there are widespread disorders over a great area.

The most dangerous fighting is in the region of Nungan, northwest of Changchun, where 5000 guerrillas for a week have been besieging the Kirin troops guarding the town, which is a walled city off the railway.

Japanese reinforcements, coöperating with the Manchukuo units, started a general attack against the bandits this morning, Lieutenant-General Mori directing the operations from an airplane, from which he dropped his orders. The Japanese entered Nungan at noon, after fighting all morning. It is understood that the advance guard of the guerrillas was annihilated, the remainder retreating toward Fuyu.

The guerrillas are operating virtually all over Manchuria, allegedly under the order of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang who is reported to have sent numerous agents with considerable funds. Fighting today included a guerrilla attack on the Yentai colliery, where Japanese reinforcements have been sent from Liaoyang and Amshan; likewise along the east branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, where the old anti-Kirin forces under General Ting Chow have been harassing the countryside for a fortnight.

HINDUS OPPOSE MOSLEM CLAIMS IN INDIA'S VOTE

Favor Forming Alliance With Other Factions as Counter Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

NEW DELHI, India, April 2—Communal feeling is intensifying throughout India. The latest manifestation of growing disaffection between Hindu and Moslem factions was revealed here yesterday.

Forty-six Hindu members of the Legislative Assembly and the Mahasabha indorsed a series of resolutions condemning Moslem policy in relation to the new constitution. One resolution urged formation of "an offensive and defensive alliance" of Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab and depressed classes throughout India to counteract the Moslems' political demands.

In this regard the Hindus are apprehensive lest the British Government concede the full Moslem demands concerning electorates and representation under the future constitution. The meeting warned the Government that any yielding to Moslem claims will meet with bitter resistance from Hindus and Sikhs and indicated if the Moslem demands are conceded it would be tantamount to expropriation of the rights of Hindu and Sikh communities.

Hindus Specify Demands

Concessions to Moslems in public services are particularly attacked. No constitution, Hindus stated, would be acceptable to them that reduces the share to which they are entitled by their economic, cultural and population advantages.

Meanwhile in the Moslem camp political positions are being consolidated. Since the last Round Table Conference this community has awakened to the fact that it is unorganized. Efforts are now being made to rectify this.

The Moslem affiliation with Europeans, Anglo-Indians and the depressed classes which was negotiated at the London Round Table Conference has given new significance to them in the political life of the country.

Hindus are very apprehensive of their status since minority groups have been unified and strong efforts are being made by the Hindu Mahasabaha to obtain the defection of the depressed classes from this minority amalgamation.

British Circles Anxious

The fact that the two communities, Moslem and Hindu, are defiantly lined up in two hostile camps is causing much anxiety in British circles as well as in some Indian states, whose princes are fearful their minority groups will be attacked.

Despite these factors, however, there is growing belief that the constitutional issue is trending its way to a satisfactory outcome. Opinion is growing that the All-India National Congress is now ready for peace.

Malaviya is striving his utmost to bring about a settlement. How far he can succeed without the help of Mahatma Gandhi is a problem disturbing the moderates, who feel if Mr. Gandhi is released, the present deadlock will be overcome.

Moreover, these moderates are convinced that Mr. Gandhi will accept the Round Table Conference proposals but requires to work out his political problems in his own way so as to be able to appease the extremists, who form a strong element in the Congress movement.

STIMSON SAILS SOON FOR GENEVA PARLEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2 — Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will sail for Geneva, Friday, April 8, remaining there three weeks, the White House announced today.

It is not expected that he will visite European capitals. Mr. Stimson's trip abroad is in connection with the World Court and the Disarmament Conference.

NEW MOTORCARS VIEWED AS TRADE REVIVAL BOOST

Hoover Urges Buying Now as Real Contribution to Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2—Government officials from President Hoover down are watching with intense interest rapid developments in the low-price automobile field as a test of the economic theory that renewed buying at this juncture may stimulate business recovery.

In a formal White House statement issued yesterday, President Hoover pointed out that the motor manufacturers have launched their spring models, and he added:

"There is nothing that provides widespread employment more than automobile construction. Every person contemplating buying a car this year can make a real contribution to employment by putting in his order now, even though he does not take immediate delivery."

Treasury officials, from Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, down, have stressed the idea that business deflation has proceeded to an exaggerated extent, and some have gone further to declare that when the first small signs of a revival appear, a wave of buying will follow.

One aspect watched particularly is in respect to the effect of the proposed new sales tax on motorcars. The House $1,000,000,000 tax measure, as it stands, carries a tax of 3 per cent per $1000 on the value of new motorcars. This would be $30 on a $1000 car, and about $15 to $18 on the average new car in the Ford or Chevrolet class.

Many opponents of the tax have argued it would diminish business. But even opponents are inclined to agree that it may have the effect of bunching new motorcar sales in the immediate future, before the proposed tax goes into effect thereby tending to increase the initial stimulus for the new models. The new tax will not get through the Senate, it is expected, for a month or longer.

The motorcar industry is plunging into its huge new experiment—one of the biggest and most vital for the nation's welfare in a good many years.

Up till now, it is pointed out, most emphasis has been placed on "Banking," from now on, it is said here a real and lively effort, backed by expenditure of millions of dollars in advertising, is going to establish an appetite for brand new purchasable commodities, in a field more intimately linked with other big industries than any other.

Officials are not inclined to say that a man does a "patriotic act" when he buys a new car this year; but they do point out that if he buys it at once he may escape a 3 per cent tax, and if he buys it he will be helping to start in motion one of the biggest balance wheels in American industry.

Planetoid Found Of Corsican Size

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—A new planetoid—one of those diminutive planets which circle between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter—has been discovered by Prof. Luigi Volta, director of the astronomic observatory of Pino Torinese, in Piedmont, northern Italy.

The new planetoid was first noted on Feb. 4, 1932, and photographed the same night. It then was seen on the nights of Feb. 5, 8 and 25. The planetoid, regarded as the fifth discovered by the Pino observatory, has been named "1932 C. A.," which indicates the first asteroid discovered in the third fortnight of this year. It is as bright as a star of 13.5 magnitude, and was found between the constellations of the Great Bear and the Lynx. Its diameter does not exceed 40 kilometers, or about as large as the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean. Its distance from the sun is three times that of the earth.

CANADIAN RAIL LOAN EXPLAINED IN PARLIAMENT

Deficit Traced in Part to Motor Rivalry and Costly Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 2—The chief causes of the present financial embarrassment of the Canadian National Railways were enumerated in Parliament yesterday by Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, when he brought down a bill to provide for a loan of $61,500,000.

An additional loan of $10,000,000 will be required, he explained, to take care of the total deficits incurred by the National Railways during the calendar year 1932. The total, said Dr. Manion, compared favorably with the total financial requirements of 1931, which were $112,000,000.

This "second national debt," as he phased it, had resulted through the building of three transcontinental railways where two would have been sufficient, "giving us the heaviest railway mileage according to population of any country in the world"; through unfair motor competition along public highways built by public moneys and partially built out of taxes of the railways themselves; through going after non-paying passenger traffic by luxurious services of all kinds, forgetting that freight-carrying was the main business of a railway; and through the general world conditions which had hit all railways but more particularly those on this continent.

The National Railways, said Dr. Manion, now owed the people of Canada $1,360,000,000, including loans amounting to $605,000,000 interest on these loans $350,000,000; appropriations for construction of lines now part of the National, such as the Intercolonial and the Transcontinental, $45,000,000.

Discussing the much-talked-of question of reorganizing the National Railways' finances the Minister declared that this would hardly change the situation, and that this was not the time to attempt it.

Dr. Manion claimed that the company had saved $13,000,000 last year and expected to save $15,000,000 this year.

Ruins of Fortified City Found High On Mexican Cliff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A fortified city, sitting high on a mountainside near Tacupa, in the State of Michoacan, is the latest archæological discovery to stir Mexican natural scientists.

Apparently an almost impregnable stronghold, the city was finally overrun and destroyed by an enemy tribe or tribes, possibly in the sixteenth century, according to the evidence unearthed by Señor Guillermo Magaña and a brother, who accidentally discovered the ruins while mountain climbing.

The ruins are sprawled along a narrow, artificial terrace constructed along the ridge of the mountain. A high stone wall, six feet in width, still guards the city, and the only entrance is by a dangerous path that is cut along the sheer side of a lofty cliff.

A considerable part of the city's structures were reported to be still standing, and comprehensive data on the identity of the occupants of the city and the probable date of their tenancy are to be obtained soon by an expedition of archæologists who will make the mountainous journey from Tacupa by mule-back.

Among the discoveries reported by Señor Magaña were the remains of a large building that measured 150 feet long by 60 feet wide.

DANUBIAN CONTROL BY POWERS DECRIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 2—Any conference in which the great powers and the Danube states conferred simultaneously regarding an economic understanding in this region would be capable of interpretation as dictatorship of the great powers, Dr. Eduard Beneš declared in the Czechoslovak Parliament yesterday.

The Foreign Minister considered it would be good if the great powers first reach an understanding, as it is essential that the whole problem be exempt from all conditions. The most important thing, he continued, is to adopt measures which raise the standard of living of the Hungarian, Yugoslavian and the Roumanian peasant and worker for only thus can Czechoslovak standards be maintained.

On behalf of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Beneš refused to consider any question of control by the League of Nations or the great powers in central Europe.

Memphis Business Men To Aid Needy Families

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 2 (AP)—A committee of 100 business men representing leading commercial interests here yesterday pledged each would assume care of one family, meanwhile securing 500 others to accept like responsibility.

They estimate there are 8000 persons in the city who are suffering from unemployment. The plan replaces work of the Mayor's unemployment committee which ceased to function two weeks ago for lack of funds.

Hungary's Deficit Draws Party Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

Budapest, April 2

LIVELY scenes marked the sitting of the Hungarian Parliament yesterday when the bourgeois, small peasants and Social Democratic opposition criticized the Government for a deficit of more than 37,000,000 pengos, nearly $7,000,000, on the first six months' working—despite the promise to balance the budget and enforce the strictest economy at all costs.

After the session the Premier, Count Julius Karolyi, stated that reasons for exceeding the budget estimates would be fully explained in Parliament later and until then all criticism should be withheld.

Court Held Last Place To Take Boy

Swampscott Chief Forms Club of Youth of Whom Complaints Are Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., April 2—Working on the basis that "the last place to put a boy is in court and not the first place," Mr. Walter F. Reeves, chief of police here, has a pretty good way for dealing with boys who are inclined to waywardness.

Mr. Reeves has formed a boys' club in Swampscott, where youngsters can congregate away from the streets. Their interests can be diverted toward clean fun, and constructive contact can be made between Mr. Reeves and the town boys in a group.

Whenever a boy is brought to the station for some suspected delinquency, the chief of police tries to get the confidence of the boy and to make the boy understand that help, not harm, is the reason for bringing him before the police.

"I make him report every week," Mr. Reeves says, and we frequently have heart-to-heart talks. Maybe I take him to a ball game, a wrestling show or a hockey game. In this way the boy gains confidence in the fact that I am trying to do something for his good.

"I never lecture them in a way that such scoldings are likely to offend them. I have a lot of boys who are members of the club who are not members simply because they have done things to warrant being taken before the police desk. The boy who smokes very soon finds out that he who doesn't usually excels in athletics. When the would-be smoker discovers this fact, it becomes more effective than a lecture against smoking.

"The harvest is great and the time spent in making good citizens out of boys handicapped by the wrong thinking of their parents or guardians is well worth any man's time. We have very little juvenile crime in Swampscott.

"While the gravity of junvenile misdemeanors should not be passed over, still it might be well for some officers to correct them through kindness, and that chummy feeling that gains the confidence and inspires the goodness to manifest itself that is in every boy."

Bulge in Caribbean May Join Americas

PRINCETON, N. J., April 2 (AP)—Another isthmus to link North and South America by way of the West Indies may result from movements of the earth's crust in the Caribbean, say natural scientists of Princeton University.

An expedition from the university, which has just completed a six-weeks' study in the West Indies, found that the islands forming a curving chain from Haiti to South America are gradually being pushed higher and higher above the sea.

Dr. Richard F. Field of the department of geology, who directed the expedition, said "the results to date seem to show that the structure of the West Indies is the result primarily of the mountain-building processes which have extended through a long period of the earth's history, and are apparently quite similar to and probably have been produced in much the same way as the mountain ranges of our continent."

Another conclusion reached by the expedition was that the two recent earthquakes which have centered about Santiago, Cuba, probably were due to fundamental difference between the geologic structure of Cuba and the land southeast of it.

BOULDER CITY HIGH ON LIST IN NEVADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—Boulder City is growing so rapidly that it is now the fourth, or possibly third city in population in Nevada, declared Mr. Archie L. Cross, United States director of employment for Nevada, upon his return from a visit to the Hoover dam site.

"Approximately 4000 persons, including 3700 workmen and government employees are living there now," he said. "There is great building activity everywhere. Moving picture palaces and churches will soon be in operation at the dam city."

TASK TO END DEFICIT PUT UPON SENATE

Smoot Confers With Hoover and Sets Hearing for Next Wednesday

RECORD PEACE TIME LEVIES STIR NATION

Surtax on Incomes Lowered in Last-Minute Return to Original Rate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2—In the first real test of a balanced budget since the federal budget bureau was established, the House of Representatives by vote of 327 to 64 overwhelmingly served notice yesterday in the new revenue bill that federal receipts will be balanced against expenditures.

Senator Reed Smoot (R.) of Utah, chairman of the Finance Committee, after a conference with President Hoover on the tax bill, today, said that it would be taken up next Wednesday in his committee for prompt consideration. Hearings, Senator Smoot forecast, will last several weeks.

An innovation designed to expedite matters will be undertaken to the effect that only one witness will be called for each proposed section. In former times, Senator Smoot said, it has been the custom to have almost as many witnesses as cared to be heard.

The tax bill, designed to wipe out a $1,241,000,000 deficit, now goes to the Senate, where it probably will largely be revised, but the main purpose of putting the nation's financial house in order is expected to be supported in the upper chamber.

Notice has been served on Europeans as well as Americans, House leaders declared in comment today, that the United States will follow a sound fiscal policy. It is hoped that the momentum achieved by yesterday's vote, and by recent White House statements, may stave off a victory for the soldiers' bonus bill in the House, passage of which would throw the whole budget-balancing work of months out of alignment.

The revenue bill is computed to be the largest tax measure ever passed in peace time. Its course has been turbulent, it has made and unmade reputations, and even its concluding scenes were spectacular.

Treasury Cautious

As passed, the Ways and Means Committee estimates it will raise $1,032,400,000 in new revenues. The parallel estimate of the Treasury Department places the amount raised at only $997,400,000. The Treasury figures, introduced on the last day of the House discussion, precipitated a new controversy and charges of partisanship flew from either side.

In addition to new revenues, the Ways and Means Committee estimates a total of $200,000,000 in potential savings to be derived from federal economies. The more conservative Treasury Department estimates this highly problematical figure at only $125,000,000. Another item of $30,500,000 from minor post office revenue increases was accepted as accurate by both committee and Treasury.

This leaves the committee grand total at $1,262,900,000, or with a safety margin of about $21,000,000 over the figure of $1,241,000,000 required for additional funds for the 1933 budget. Put in another way it means that the budget will be balanced, with something to spare.

The more conservative treasury figures reach a total of only $1,152,900,000, leaving a gap of about $88,000,000 between revenues and expenditures.

Last-Minute Change

A last-minute sensation was caused yesterday when the House reversed its earlier uproarious approval of the Swing heavy surtax amendment, closely comparable to war-time rates, on big incomes and by a vote of 211 to 178 undid the work of the "soak-the-rich" coalition by restoring the rates of the original bill. As approved, the surtax rates range from 1 per cent at $6000 up to a maximum of 40 per cent at $100,000.

The other major vote of the day was the defeat of the final effort to write a 2.25 per cent manufacturers' sales tax into the measure—earlier stricken out by the LaGuardia-Doughton coalition—by a vote of 236 to 160.

The import taxes on oil and coal, amounting to tariffs, were retained by the close vote of 204 to 188. It is anticipated that this item, together with the sales tax, will cause prolonged debate in the Senate.

Looking at the long tax struggle in the House from a detached view, it has been chiefly important from two aspects, as seen here. The struggles to attain the new sources of revenue have been an object lesson to even the most obtuse congressman of the need for federal economy, in view of the hardship which the new taxes have imposed.

National Demand

At the same time, the mighty wave of national emotion, beaten up by earlier indications that the House after all would not balance the budget, has produced a tremendous impression on the House membership, where sentiment for sound finances is probably higher than for many months. The constant threat of new bonus legislation will undoubtedly call for new popular agitation, if the present gain of a balanced budget is to be retained.

As passed, the revenue bill exchanged the original proposal for a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

TASK TO END DEFICIT PUT UPON SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)

general sales tax on all manufactured products amounting to 2.25 per cent, for a series of miscellaneous taxes, many of these amounting to sales taxes on specific industries, like that on the automobile manufactures.

From the airplane flying in the air, to the candy of the schoolgirl, new taxes have been imposed. Some of these have been of a hit-and-miss variety, and undoubtedly will be revised in the Senate.

An example of the haste in which action was taken was the mistake of passing a 10 per cent tax on candy through a clerical error, which had to be changed next day to a 5 per cent tax, originally intended.

In another instance a reporter in the House press gallery met Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, chairman of the Ways and Means Commtitee, one day and casually proposed that a tax be placed on mechanical refrigerators. Mr. Crisp made a penciled jotting of the remark, and the next day to his surprise the reporter heard the proposal added to the bill. The industry has this reporter to thank for a $6,000,000, 5 per cent tax.

Here are some of the big new taxes proposed: Largest of all is the jump from 2 to 3 cents on first-class mail, a proposal consistently advocated by Mr. Walter Brown, Postmaster-General, and expected to yield $165,500,000 at one stroke.

The income tax has been increased to yield an estimated additional $112,000,000, although even so the income taxes of the American will be far less than those in England, France and Germany.

The sudden decision yesterday to make the normal rates of income taxes apply to corporation dividends will raise $88,000,000, according to unofficial estimates. This proposed tax has long been opposed by the Treasury Department, and is due for reconsideration in the Senate.

Higher estate and inheritance taxes and a whittling away of various qualifications in the administration of such laws will yield several hundred millions more. Another highly controversial tax is that to be imposed on the transfer of stocks, amounting to one-quarter of 1 per cent, but not less than 4 cents a share, designed to bring $70,000,000.

The 3 per cent tax on motorcars, 2 per cent tax on trucks, and 1 per cent tax on accessories impose a burden of about $56,000,000 on the automotive industry alone.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Boston Arena: Closing night, racing tournament, benefit Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, 8:30.

Spring dance, Winchester DeMolay, Hotel Vendome Orchestra, Unitarian Recreation Hall, Winchester, 8.

Presentation of mystery comedy, "Philippa Gets There," benefit Brookline High School Boys' Scholarship Fund, high school auditorium, 8.

Newton Dramatic Club: Performance of Noel Coward's "The Marquise," Newton Centre Woman's Clubhouse, Newton Centre, 8.

Studio Players: Production of "Fortunato," Spanish comedy, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:15.

Mystery play, "Creaking Floors," presented by Northeastern students, Jordan Hall, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"If Booth Had Missed," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Hay Fever," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"His Love Song," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.
Copley—"The Song and Dance Man," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Appalachian Mountain Club: Meet 10, West Quincy Railroad Station for rock climbing.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Mourning Becomes Electra," by Mr. John Haynes Holmes of New York; Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Piano recital by Miss Elizabeth Siedoff, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, 8 (open to public).

Ford Hall Folks: Meeting, speakers, Mr. Arthur Goodman, author of "If Booth Had Missed," and Miss Charlotte Walker, Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, 4.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church, address, "Soviet Russia and the Future of the World," by Mr. John Haynes Holmes; musical program, 10:30.

Boston Public Library: Reading of John Drinkwater's "Bird in Hand," by Miss Grace D. Healey, Emerson College, 3:30; piano recital, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

EVENTS MONDAY

New England Women's Club: Address, "Russia," by Mr. Bruce Hopper, auspices Current History Committee, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Boston Elementary Teachers Club: Meeting, Hotel Statler.

League of America Pen Women: Meeting, Hotel Statler, afternoon.

Women's Scholarship Association: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

Meeting, Boston Universalist Ministers, talk on "The Art of Preaching," by Rev. Dr. Charles E. Park, Tufts College, 11.

Women's City Club of Boston: Afternoon reception to open Mr. Harold B. Warren's watercolor exhibition, 3:30 to 5:30; exhibition through April 17, 5 Walnut Street.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Exhibition of winter photographs, through April 30, 5 Joy Street.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, April 2, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 3, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Rosa Ponselle, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, April 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Frankie Zecchino, child violinist.

Sunday afternoon, April 3, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players Club.

Sunday evening, April 3, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by Elizabeth Siedoff, pianist.

Monday evening, April 4, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Marguerite Porter, soprano.

Tuesday eevning, April 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Walter Gieseking, pianist.

Thursday evening, April 7, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Harrington, tenor.

Friday evening, April 8, in Jordan Hall, a dance recital by Martha Graham.

Saturday afternoon, April 9, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Greta Milos, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, April 10, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the chorus of the Handel and Haydn Society and the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Monday evening, April 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Marian Anderson, contralto.

Thursday evening, April 14, in Symphony Hall, a dance recital by Mary Wigman.

Friday afternoon, April 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Washingtoniana, Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner. Shohaku Soga's paintings and etchings.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Small sculptures of "Youth and Sporting Life," by Amelia Peabody. Through April 9.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Small water colors and oils; early American maps.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

HUBBELL AT HEAD

WORCESTER, Mass., April 2 (AP)—Prof. Harry M. Hubbell of Yale University was elected president of the New England Classical Association at its 27th annual meeting yesterday. He succeeds Miss Mary Randall Stark, Girls' Latin School of Boston.

The MARCH of the NATIONS

(Week's Heart of History)

(Continued from Page 1)

for federation with British India as the future form of government, and witnesses violent new communal outbreaks by the Hindus and Sikhs, who fear Britain may accede to the demands of the Moslems.

ITALY works toward better trade agreements with its neighbor countries, sees Milan appropriate $5,500,000 for new schoolhouses and improved streets, and hastens with sympathy and assistance when the residents of Villa Santa Stefano find their town suddenly tumbling into subterranean grottoes made by the Romans centuries ago.

JAPAN announces that Russia has filled Vladivostok with 30,000 troops and motorized artillery, and that more Japanese troops are being sent to Manchuria to try to help the new state out of a state of uncertainty.

MANCHURIA sees Provisional President Henry Pu Yi of the Manchu state move to take over the customs and salt levy, while rebellious Chinese troops under Wan Teh-lin win more victories in Kirin Province and advance steadily toward the capital, Changchun.

ROUMANIA sees for the first time its budget allowance for education exceeding its budget allowance for war—sort of looking to books to get it out of what bayonets got it into.

SOVIET RUSSIA decrees that provinces must return cows and small animals seized from individual farmers, and imprisons 35 and discharges 95 managers of state farms to whose inefficiency and stupid methods is charged poor quantity and poor quality of the beef and dairy products supply. Dictator Stalin is not willing for A1 corn beef and cabbage to be classed any longer in the general run of unrealized ideals.

THE IRISH FREE STATE reacts from Easter parades that call for full severance from Britain and perpetuation of the Irish Republican Army to belief that the oath can be eliminated and political relations adjusted without destroying both friendship and trade.

THE UNITED STATES sees the House get over its revolt and swiftly vote items into a record-breaking tax measure totaling $1,040,000,000 for budget balancing purposes; sees the Senate pass the Democratic tariff bill, which, in somewhat different form has gone through the House, and which the President is expected to veto; learns what the new Ford models and prices are like; sees the steamship lines combine to cut transatlantic fares an average of 20 per cent; hears President Hoover support the movement for new, better homes, ask that the Shipping Board be dropped, and urge that those who expect to buy new automobiles place their orders now to get a chief employing industry back into steady swing.

Financial talk and economic effort have predominated in the affairs of many nations during the week. The fact seems to be that the financial difficulties of the world are no greater than they have been, but more is heard of them because of a more sincere effort to bring them to successful settlement.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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House and Treasury Figures

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 2

The revised treasury estimates on the yield in 1933 of the new revenue bill, as compared with those of the House Ways and Means Committee, and a summary of the bill follow:

	Treasury revised estimates.	Committee revised estimates.
INCOME TAXES		
Individual Income Tax:		
Individuals	$112,000,000	$112,000,000
Amendment, increasing highest normal rate	3,000,000	3,000,000
Additional surtax brackets, beginning $6000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Corporation Income Tax:		
Corporate rate—12 to 13 per cent	21,000,000	21,000,000
Reduction in exemption from $2000 to $1000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Further increase in rate, 13 to 13½ per cent	8,400,000	8,400,000
Additional increase in rate from 13 to 15 per cent for consolidated returns	8,000,000	8,000,000
ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES		
Losses credits disallowed	$100,000,000	$100,000,000
Repeal net loss provision	7,000,000	15,000,000
Dividends, Sec. 115-B	6,000,000	6,000,000
Dividends, Sec. 115-D	2,000,000	2,000,000
Revision of depletion allowance	1,000,000	3,000,000
ESTATE TAX		
As amended	$20,000,000	$20,000,000
GIFT TAX		
As amended	$5,000,000	$10,000,000
MISCELLANEOUS TAXES		
Increased postage rate	$135,000,000	$135,000,000
Safety deposit boxes—10 per cent of rental	1,000,000	1,000,000
Yachts, motorboats, etc.—above $15 value, 10 per cent	500,000	500,000
Oil transported by pipe line—8 per cent of charge	20,000,000	20,000,000
Sales of capital stock—¼ per cent but not less than 4 cents a share, 4 cents to apply to loans of stock	70,000,000	70,000,000
Sales of bonds—½ per cent	25,000,000	25,000,000
Issues of capital stock and bonds—10 cents per $100	8,000,000	8,000,000
Conveyances—50 cents on $100-$500, 50 cents per $500 in excess	10,000,000	10,000,000
Admissions—1 cent for each 10 cents over 45 cents	40,000,000	40,000,000
Telephone and telegraph messages, etc., except press and radio services—5 cents on messages costing 31 cents to 49 cents and 10 cents on messages costing 50 cents or more, etc.	33,000,000	33,000,000
TARIFF TAXES		
Imported gasoline, fuel oil, etc.—1 cent per gallon	$5,000,000	$25,000,000
Imported coal—$2 a ton	300,000	500,000
SALES TAXES		
Lubricating oil—4 cents per gal.	$35,000,000	$35,000,000
Malt and wort—35 cents per gal.; grape concentrates, 40 per cent	46,000,000	46,000,000
Sales of produce—5 cents per $100, chiefly wheat and cotton in carload lots at produce markets	6,000,000	6,000,000
Cosmetics, etc.—10 per cent of manufacturers' sales	20,000,000	20,000,000
Furs—10 per cent of manufacturers' sales	15,000,000	15,000,000
Jewelry—10 per cent of manufacturers' sales	15,000,000	15,000,000
Sporting goods and cameras—10 per cent of manufacturers' sales	6,500,000	6,500,000
Beverages—1921 act rates	10,000,000	10,000,000
Matches—4 cents per thousand	11,000,000	11,000,000
Chewing gum—5 per cent of manufacturers' sales	3,000,000	3,000,000
Radios and phonographs—5 per cent of manufacturers' sales	11,000,000	11,000,000
Mechanical refrigerators—5 per cent of manufacturers' sales	6,000,000	6,000,000
Automobiles—3 per cent of manufacturers' sales	44,000,000	44,000,000
Trucks—2 per cent of manufacturers' sales	4,000,000	4,000,000
Accessories—1 per cent of manufacturers' sales	8,000,000	8,000,000
Candy—5 per cent of manufacturers' sales	12,000,000	12,000,000
Firearms and shells—10 per cent of manufacturers' sales	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total estimates	$909,400,000	$944,400,000
Applying normal income tax to stock dividends estimated by House	88,000,000	88,000,000
Total in bill	$997,400,000	$1,032,400,000
Postal savings expected	30,500,000	30,500,000
Governmental savings expected	125,000,000	200,000,000
Grand Total	$1,152,900,000	$1,262,900,000
Required to balance budget	$1,241,000,000	$1,241,000,000
Difference—Deficit $88,100,000, Surplus $21,900,000.		
Grand Total	$1,152,900,000	$1,262,900,000
Required to balance budget	$1,241,000,000	$1,241,000,000
Difference	*$88,100,000	†$21,900,000

*Deficit. †Surplus

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Som Bittell's Orchestra.
5:15.—NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 Organist.
6:15 NBC, Interview.
6:30 News; announcements; monologue.
6:45 Mickie and his orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Civic Concerts Service Program; Mario Chamlee, tenor.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band; quartet; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Jeanette MacDonald; Genevieve Tobin; Maurice Chevalier; Charles Ruggles; Ernst Lubitch; Jimmy Grier's Orchestra from Los Angeles.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Hotel New Yorker Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "America at Work."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 Talk, Arthur Goodman.
6:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters Trio."
7:30 Radio Review.
8:15 "Gentlemen of the Press."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Barn Dance.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Orchestra; soloist.
10:15 "Musical Comedy Moments."
10:30 McEneilly's Orchestra.
11:00 Announcements; sport reviews; news.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Musical Mirror; String ensemble; Ralph Nylund.
5:30 The Three Minute Men.
5:45 The Rhapsodizers; orchestra.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 Interview; Pola Negri.
6:30 "Big Brother's" Debating Society.
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBS, William Vincent Hall, orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
8:15 CBS, Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra; Leopold Stokowski, conductor; all-American program.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:15 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Ensemble.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
4:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Interview; Lennox Robinson.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:30 Concerto Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 The Tonart Singers.
8:45 Time; news; weather.
9:00 Operetta in miniature; organ and soloists.
9:30 Pierto D'Alphonso's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, "Getting the News."
10:15 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute.
10:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett.
11:00 CBS, Don Redmand's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-316m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 "Beau Brummel of Song."
5:45 Orchestra program.
6:00 O'Leary's Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ melodies.
7:00 Truman Carew's Entertainers.
7:30 Popular classics.
7:45 "Song Pictures"; Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 Variety Program.

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 3

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Morning worship from Old South Church.
1:00 p. m.—Boston RKO presentation.
1:30 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:45 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
2:00 NBC, Pollekoff's Orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Southern Mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Pop concert.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 NBC, G. E. Circle; Gladys Swarthout, soprano.
6:30 NBC, Melody Trail.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 "Radio Party."
10:20 Gordon String Quartet.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—Tone Pictures.
8:30 Morning stars.
9:00 Paramount organ.
9:45 Safety Crusaders.
10:00 NBC, Mexican Typica Orchestra.
10:15 The Rev. Donald Gray Barnhouse.
10:45 Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:01 Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 p. m.—Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:00 NBC, Leslie Howard, actor; Mischa Levitzki, pianist.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Unitarian Hour.
3:30 NBC, Swift Garden Party.
4:00 Musical program.
4:30 NBC, Spitalny's orchestra; vocal duo; comedy team.
5:00 National Vesper Service.
5:30 Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchman.
7:00 Harry Michaels, pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Frigidarians."
7:30 Three Bakers; orchestra; Sylvia Froos.
8:00 Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: drama; music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Metropolitan organ.
12:00 NBC, William Stoess and Flying Dutchmen.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 CBS, "Land o' Make Believe."
10:00 Salon Ensemble; soloists.
11:00 Morning service from Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Eight Sons of Eli."
2:30 Political talk.
2:45 "The Danceapators."
3:00 Moment Musicale; "Petite Symphonie."
3:30 Boston Musicians' Relief Fund Association.
5:00 Shepard Stores Musicalities.
5:30 Organ, Francis Cronin.
5:45 Harlequin Ensemble.
6:00 The Seiberling Singers.
6:15 Songs of Israel.
6:30 Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
7:45 CBS, The Sylvanians.
8:00 CBS, Eddie Dowling; Florenz Ziegfeld; Billy Burke; Lupe Velez; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Orchestra; vocal duo.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 Jack Denny's Orchestra; Belle Baker.
9:30 CBS, Band; male quartet.
10:00 Jimmy Griere's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Concert orchestra; Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
11:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey and orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, California melodies.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
10:30 Morning Service from Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, String Ensemble.
12:15 CBS, Broadcast from London.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
1:30 CBS, Orchestra; Roger Robinson, baritone.
2:00 Salon ensemble; Helen Barr.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
5:00 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
5:00 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, William Vincent Hall, "Beau Brummel of Song."
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Swedish Male Chorus.
9:00 Russian orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Organ; Ralph Nylund, tenor.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Variety show; Kit Kat Band.
10:30 The Powers Brothers.
10:45 The Muscanto Trio.
11:00 CBS, the Gauchos; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra; soloists.

Income Taxes Range From 2 to 40 Per Cent

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 2

THE tax on net income, both earned and from dividends, under the bill passed yesterday by the House would be:

$80 on first $4000—2 per cent.
$160 on next $4000—4 per cent.

The normal tax on everything above the first net $8000 would be 7 per cent, but the total tax paid on $8000 would be $260, because:

Surtaxes begin at $6000 net income; above that must be added:

1 per cent to $10,000.
2 pct. from $10,000 to $14,000.
3 pct. from $14,000 to $16,000.

Add 1 per cent for each additional $2000 up to $80,000. Then add 1 per cent for each additional $5000 up to $100,000.

The surtax on net incomes of $100,000 is $20,000. On all net incomes above $100,000 the Government collects 40 per cent.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, "Quaker Man."
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of cookery.
1:00 NBC, Farm and home hour.
1:30 Studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Municipal Affairs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:15 Noonday organ recital from King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—String Ensemble; soprano.
4:30 p. m.—Organist, Francis J. Cronin.

MORE THAN 400,000 JOBS

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Today found the united action campaign for a million jobs for the jobless over the 400,000 mark. Twenty-six states reported 4288 more jobs found yesterday, bringing the total to 400,429. Leaders expressed confidence the drive would go "over the top" by May 1.

BOWDOIN GETS CHAPTER

TULSA, Okla., April 2 (AP)—New chapters announced yesterday at the annual banquet of Pi Kappa Delta, national honorary forensic fraternity, included Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING OVER RADIO

Beginning Tuesday afternoon, April 5, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will present each week under the direction of its Committee on Publication, from 3:30 to 4 o'clock, eastern time, the Good Cheer Service of WBSO, the Babson Statistical Organization station in Needham, Mass.

The program will consist of a short musical prelude and readings from the Bible and from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and from other authorized Christian Science literature, appropriately interspersed with musical numbers. WBSO operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters, with a power of 500 watts.

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The Rendezvous of Bridesmaids
Gay, fluttering groups of brides' attendants are all awhirl over the perfectly precious gowns Jays are showing for Spring weddings. And the new "picture" hats come in for their share of glory—flower bedecked leghorns, transparent hats with ribbons and sundry other high fashions.

ELECTRICIANS FAVOR DOCTRINE OF CO-OPERATION

Speakers Say 'Rugged Individualism' of Past Is Obsolete

"Rugged individualism" as a doctrine of any further use to the business world was unqualifiedly upbraided at the meeting of the Metropolitan Electrical League, holding an "all industry night," at the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night. Social fairness and co-operation as applied to the electrical industry and to industry afield were indorsed by each spokesman of the occupations affiliated with the electrical industry.

From contractor, wholesaler, manufacturer, department store representative, public utility man, and newspaper man, came the message that "rugged individualism," so effective a hundred years ago, has been outmoded by the growing complexity, interrelation and interdependence of industry.

"As individuals in a social order what is there to do but to co-operate?" asked Mr. J. F. Owens, president of the National Electric Light Association. "Let the orbit of coöperation widen from this industry to encompass all industries. Non-coöperation with the Government, evinced by criticism of its activities, should be supplanted by political co-operation from business. Denunciations of the Government are directed against ourselves for we are the Government. Those who chide the most persistently are those who have not taken the trouble to inform themselves of the functions and structure of government."

Mr. Charles L. Edgar, president and general manager of the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company of Boston, asked for coöperation among all industries based on an understanding of each others' problems and a willingness to confront them together as the least expensive and most contributive procedure.

The increasing inevitability of the utilities involving themselves with other branches of industry has made necessary a reorientation of the industrial philosophy of utilities toward coöperation, according to Mr. Earl Whitehorne, assistant vice-president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc.

Coöperation is the badge of sanity, not a sentimental gesture of friendliness too expensive for general business practice, declared Mr. T. K. Quinn, vice-president of the General Electric Company, speaking for the manufacturers.

Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board, Boston Chamber of Commerce, advocated a moratorium on legislation to enable business to "come back."

The only use for "rugged individualism" that Mr. Alfred J. Hixon, president of the Hixon Electrical Company, speaking for the contractors, could see was its use in disciplining man to be a good co-operator.

BRUIN CUBS READY FOR FINAL SERIES

The Bruin Cubs and Providence Reds open the final series for the Fontaine Cup, emblematic of the Canadian-American Hockey League championship, at the Boston Garden tonight. The teams will play a three-out-of-five-game series. After tonight's affair here, the next two games are scheduled to be played at Providence, Tuesday and Thursday, and if a fourth game is necessary, it wil be played at the Boston Garden next Saturday.

Providence and the locals have been rivals the last three years, not only in the regular season but the playoffs as well. Three years ago Boston won the Can-Am title, defeating the Reds in the final series, and the next season the tables were reversed, the Reds winning the title with Poston the runner-up. Last year they met in the semifinal series, the locals eliminating the Reds for the right to play Springfield. Boston has been in the playoffs five successive seasons and Providence four.

In games played between the two this season the Cubs hold an advantage of having won five of the eight played and having scored a total of 34 goals against 26 for the Reds. Providence has not won a game in Boston, while the locals triumphed once on Rhode Island ice.

Ship Scrapping Bounty Planned

While the governments of several nations subsidize the merchant marine fleets of their respective countries, and the United States with its Jones-White Act assists American firms to build new vessels, Germany proposes to establish what is, in effect, a federal subsidy by a scrapping program to reduce surplus and old tonnage.

Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, states that advices from Hamburg indicate that owners of German tramp steamships advocate a "scrapping bounty."

Reduction in surplus shipping, through scrapping, it is pointed out, would likely result in a firmer undertone in the charter market and in that way prove beneficial to all shipping firms in Germany. Opponents would amend the scrapping measure so that owners of new vessels will be given an opportunity to take up credits on mortgages to such an extent that the danger of any forced sales of German vessels to foreign countries will be avoided, it is pointed out.

Medford Trust Plans Payment

Authority to pay 15 per cent of the claims against the savings department of the closed Medford Trust Company is asked in a petition filed with the State Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. Arthur Guy, State Banking Commissioner.

April 8 is named as the day for return of the petition and a hearing will be held at Pemberton Square sometime before that date. It is expected that the petition will be granted.

Mr. Guy says the total of proved and unproved accounts is $3,519,798, and that the amount to be said on proved accounts under the 15 per cent plan would be $348,161. There also are sufficient assets remaining in the bank, he says, to assure payment of the 15 per cent to depositors who have not yet filed claims.

LINER EXCALIBUR OPEN TO INSPECTION

Another step in the progress of the American Merchant Marine exemplified by the building of four passenger and freight steamers for the American Export Lines, is marked by the routing to Boston of the liner Excalibur direct to Boston from Mediterranean ports. It is the first visit of the vessel to Boston.

Mr. John Langle, district representative of the company, announced today that the Excalibur is due here next Tuesday, and will be open for public inspection from 3 to 5 p. m. that day at Pier 43, Hoosac Docks, Charlestown. Ships of this line maintain the only fortnightly service, calling at Marseilles, Naples, Alexandria, Cairo, Jaffa, Haifa and Beirut, for the Holy Land and Syria, said Mr. Langle.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with some rain tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday; fresh southerly winds, shifting to westerly; minimum temperature tonight near 34.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight; slightly colder in north portion Sunday; rain on coast and snow or rain in interior; colder Sunday.

Maine: Cloudy and colder, probably with rain changing to snow on south coast tonight or Sunday.

New Hampshire: Rain changing to snow and colder tonight and Sunday.

Vermont: Snow tonight and probably in south portion Sunday morning; colder tonight and Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; colder Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest winds over south portion and fresh southwest shifting to west over north portion; overcast weather with rain over central and south portions tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	48	48	Montreal	28	38
Bismarck	30	68	Nantucket ..	43	46
Boston	40	51	New Orleans.	56	72
Buffalo	30	38	New York ...	44	48
Calgary	24	52	Norfolk, Va..	48	56
Charleston ..	58	64	North Platte.	50	78
Chicago	44	54	Philadelphia.	44	48
Cincinnati ..	58	58	Phoenix,Ariz.	58	92
Denver	48	74	Pittsburgh ..	52	52
Eastport, Me.	36	44	Portland, Me.	36	50
Hatteras	58	58	Raleigh	50	62
Honolulu,T.H.	..	74	St. Louis ...	64	74
7p.m. April 1	72	..	St. Paul	36	42
Helena,Mont	36	58	Salt Lake City	54	72
Huron, S. D.	52	76	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	52	58	SantaFe,N.M.	38	68
Kansas City	60	82	Seattle	46	60
Key West	66	80	Tampa	56	62
Los Angeles .	54	76	Washington	42	52
Memphis	60	72	Wichita,Kan.	54	82
Miami, Fla. .	68	80	Williston,N.D	34	66

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 2. B—Maximum April 1.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:15 p. m., Sunday 9:32 a. m. Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:40 p. m.

NEW FRUITER SAILS

First of the three turbine-electric propulsion passenger and freight vessels building at the Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, for the United Fruit Company of Boston, the Antigua, sailed from Boston today, for its initial trip, in command of Capt. W. A. Card The Antigua goes to New York, Havana, Cristobal, through the Panama Canal to San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc. The steamers Quirigua and Veragua are still at Fore River.

ALBERT H. VESTAL

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Representative Albert H. Vestal of Indiana, Republican Whip and former chairman of the House Patents and Copyrights Committee, passed on yesterday. Mr. Vestal was elected to Congress in 1914. He was made Republican Whip in 1925. Aside from this party duty he was best known for his efforts in behalf of improved copyright and patent legislation. He was author of many legislative measures on those subjects.

on GREYHOUND'S TRAVEL CONTEST PROGRAM

over Station WNAC 8:30P.M.EverySunday

A brand new Nationwide Radio Program starts this Sunday evening, continuing each Sunday until June 5th.

The "Greyhound Traveler" will bring fascinating stories about strange contrasts to be found along America's highways. More good news! There will be prizes totaling 100 free round-trips to any point on Greyhound Bus Lines—plus $2,500.00 in cash awards, for the best 50-word stories. Nothing to buy—no coupons or wrappers to send.

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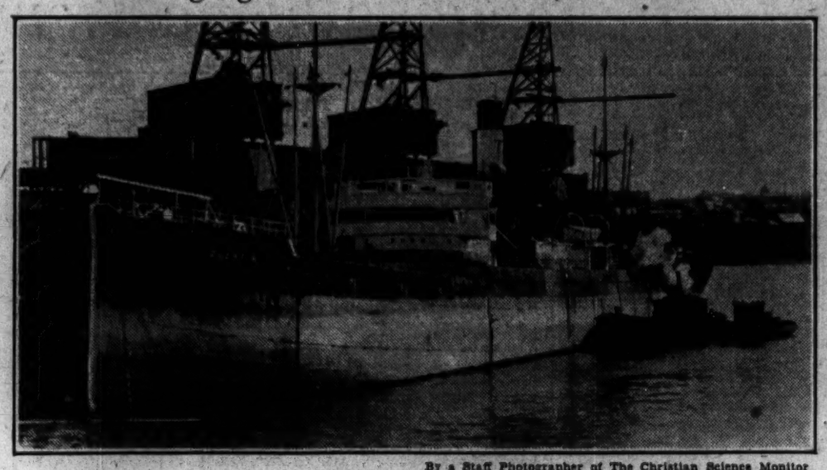

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. QUENTIN DISCHARGING AT BOSTON WHARF

Coal for Boston Market Brought From Indo-China

A cargo of 5628 tons of high-grade anthracite mined in Port Campha, almost on tide-water, in French Indo-China, was brought 12,000 miles to Boston by the British freighter St. Quentin, and discharged for retail distribution. The vessel sails today for New York to load grain for England.

Supplies of American coal are as plentiful as ever, but the price has been gradually increased with higher wages to miners, increased freight rates and more expensive handling charges, until it is now possible to bring coal 12,000 miles by water and compete here with anthracite mined in Pennsylvania.

French Indo-China anthracite is shipped in large quantities annually to countries in the Far East, but this is said to be the first lot ever sent to the United States. About 1,000,000 tons are sent to Japan annually, according to officers of the ship. The cargo for Boston was loaded in tubs and each tub lifted by a crane for dumping in the holds of the steamer. Time of transit to Boston was 63 days. Harris & Costello, Boston ship brokers, handled the shipment here, which was analyzed before shipping and found to be of higher grade, lower ash, greater heat units and similar factors, than American anthracite, it is said.

Freight rate for moving the coal from Port Campha to Boston was $5 a ton, which is the same figure that is asked for all rail hauls from the Pennsylvania mines to some points in New England. Fuel Importers, Inc., of New York imported the coal, and conducted tests before a large group of coal men in Boston upon its arrival, showing its burning qualities and explaining the analysis that compared it with other fuels. The North American Coal Company, wholesalers, took over distribution to retailers of cargo on the St. Quentin.

Boston Art Notes

Harvard Society

In accordance with its policy, the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art is presenting a display which keeps us au courant with the latest activities in the art world. This time it shows models and photographs of architecture and interiors made by Americans and Europeans of the vanguard. There may also be seen photographs of projects for Rockefeller Center.

The selection exhibits the mode of Functionalism, which maintains theories providing for exigencies of modern life, and opposes as inefficacious and outmoded the traditional styes of architecture. In these photographs we may see how the Functionalists prefer spaciousness, as great a play of light as is possible, more fresh air, how they concentrate upon glass and concrete and steel as their primary materials, how they ignore all conventional modes of decoration and try to evoke a sense of ornament from the structural lines. The result is something akin to the airplane or the steamship in sparseness of line.

Yet probably the simile does not hold, for airplanes and steamships must be shaped to buck wind and wave; no interfering bulk can be allowed, for it impedes the efficiency. It is not so with the dwelling which holds to the ground, and which may therefore lend itself to the vagaries of fancy, to a break in straight lines, an interruption in too smooth surfaces. Exigency is an important feature, and when laboratories or eating salons or studios are constructed, one may think only of the practical side, but there is something eminently human in the demand for that margin of ornament beyond utility. By the persistent ignoring of this very human need, these young architects are thwarted. On the side of economy and practicality they have contributed some remarkable ideas to modern architecture.

It is interesting to note that most of these young builders have been born since 1900. D. A.

Theaters

"Fortunato"

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—As their fourth offering of the season, the Studio Players last night presented "Fortunato," by Messrs. Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero.

"Fortunato" is called by the authors a "tragic farce." The "tragic" element, if detached from the background of comedy, will be seen to be overloaded with sentiment, but if taken in its proper setting, its theatricalism merges easily into the extravagant humor of incident and there remains only the hint of a deeper significance, a touch of gentle humanity.

The Studio Players, while stressing the farcical humor of the play heavily, missed much of its lighter, gayer wit last night, partly because of a rather hurried delivery of the lines and a consequent loss of many of the verbal felicities of the piece. An undue burden therefore fell on Mr. Burgess Meredith, but he bore it creditably and presented a really appealing Fortunato. It was not his fault if the play missed fire occasionally, and aided by Miss Jane Kim and Miss Elaine Basil he succeeded in making the last scene thoroughly amusing and effective.

The play met with one of the warmest receptions which has yet greeted the efforts of these young players. It was preceded by Tchekhov's thumb-nail character sketch, "The Swan Song." The performance will be repeated tonight.

Boston Stage Notes

"If Booth Had Missed" closes tonight at the Shubert.

Mr. Milton Aborn's Civic Light Opera Company will revive "Irene," Monday night at the Majestic, as the first of a series of musical comedies which will include "No, No, Nanette," "Sally" and "Rio Rita." Miss Helen Shipman will have the title rôle in "Irene."

Plays continuing next week will include "The New Moon," at the Boston Opera House, and "Hay Fever," at the Plymouth.

Mr. E. E. Clive's company at the Wilbur will present "The Ringer," by Edgar Wallace, beginning Monday.

April 11, the Abbey Players from Dublin open a two-weeks' engagement at the Hollis in repertory.

On the same evening, Mr. George M. Cohan comes into the Tremont in his newest play, "Confidential Service."

The O'Neill trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," begins its three-weeks engagement at the Colonial April 18.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Edna V. Morrell, Melrose, Mass.
Earle Ladd, Melrose, Mass.
Pietro Desottelle, Verona, Italy.
Laurence Sprow, West Newton, Mass.
Paul Sopas, West Newton, Mass.
Mrs. Frieda D. Nesham, London, Eng.
N. T. Bartlett, Detroit, Mich.
Matthew M. Finn, Detroit, Mich.
Louise M. Borden, Fall River, Mass.
Mildred Lincoln, Cooperstown, N. Y.
Mrs. S. E. Welti, Berne, Switzerland.
Agnes E. Welti, Berne, Switzerland.
Harold R. Cole, Howard Beach, N. Y.
Leola E. Cole, Howard Beach, N. Y.
Helen McCoidrick, Boston, Mass.
Kay W. Dillon, Boston, Mass.
Verna Park, Boston, Mass.
David Porter, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Charlotte Scott, Chelsea, Mass.
Mrs. Nettie E. Jenell, Boston, Mass.

HOLLAND-AMERICA RATE CUT

Further reduction in third-class passenger steamship rates were announced yesterday by the Holland-America Line. The fare on this class for eastbound and round trip has been lowered another 10 per cent, bringing the total reduction to 20 per cent. The westbound cut remains 10 per cent. The first-class rates were reduced 20 per cent previously.

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Rural Movement Reported Strong In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., April 2—Connecticut is going back to the farm, according to Mr. Allen W. Manchester, acting director of extension work of the Connecticut Agricultural College. Many persons, with loss of employment or earnings sharply decreased, seek homes in the country and a living from the soil, he stated.

He believes that this back-to-the-land movement is a wholesome development for those whose likes make country living pleasant. "There is no reason why in many of our rural communities the taking up of small farms for such residential purposes should not represent a sound development in maintaining the population and social institutions," he said.

Most of the persons involved in the country-wide movement are looking for farms that can be purchased at from $2000 to $5000, according to Mr. Manchester. Others are purchasing small places within communting distance of factories or other places of employment. The main idea involved in this movement, he believes, is the reinforcing of decreased earnings by a greater production of the things the family consumes.

In many cases, the operation of the newly purchased farm is not confined to the production of family supplies. Frequently, poultry raising, gardening or some similar type of agricultural enterprise is introduced to add to the family income, and to give wholesome employment to the children and the head of the family when out of work.

SPRINGFIELD STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR JOBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2—An intensive drive to obtain citizens' pledges to provide jobs for the unemployed is being started this week-end with the circulation throughout the city by American Legion men of blanks to be filled in by those in a position to offer various kinds of work to the needy.

A citizens' unemployment committee, formed last year, is working in conjunction with the Legion post and the municipal employment bureau to advance this object. Last year the campaign conducted on this line was the means of bringing 320,000 hours of work to applicants, with more than $100,000 paid in wages.

FEDERAL FUNDS SOUGHT FOR BANKS

Action will be started soon to take advantage of the loan facilities of the Finance Reconstruction Corporation in order to assist liquidation of closed Massachusetts State banks, Mr. Arthur Guy, Banking Commissioner, announced yesterday. An act enabling the commissioner to borrow from this national organization against assets of closed Massachusetts banks was signed Thursday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

The corporation has not yet begun to loan funds to closed banks, Mr. Guy said, but with initiation of this process Massachusetts will seek funds to aid depositors in the closed institutions.

Maine Workers' Salaries to Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 2—Employees of the State of Maine are sure of their present salaries for the year, so far as the Legislature is concerned.

Meeting in special session yesterday for other purposes, the Legislature successfully resisted all attempts to cut the pay of its employees. The majority of salaries and wages are fixed by the Governor and Council, while a few salaries are fixed by statute.

A proposal for a recess committee to study the matter and report either to the present Legislature or to the next was defeated. An amendment to the gasoline tax law to permit collection of the tax on gasoline used by distributors' trucks was also enacted. It is estimated it will bring from $50,000 to $250,000 additional revenue to the State.

Harbor No Longer Huge Wastebasket

Excursionists and summer ocean travelers who have found throwing overboard empty lunch cartons, papers and refuse the easiest way to dispose of them are warned by the Boston Port Authority that such practice in the future will be a violation of the law.

The Massachusetts Legislature passed the bill, sponsored by the Port Authority, making it unlawful for persons to throw any object overboard, whether it be something that would float or sink. The law became effective April 1, and provides fines ranging from $20 to $100 for each violation, depending on the nature of the offense.

It was aimed particularly at the throwing overboard in Boston Harbor of dunnage, barrels, boxes, garbage, ashes, etc., and followed the efforts of the Port Authority to clean up the harbor.

WORKERS RESIST 25 PER CENT CUT

The Building Trades Council voted last night to resist any effort on the part of the Building Trades Employers Association to reduce by 25 per cent the wages of workers affiliated with the council. The association expressed hope that an agreement will result from negotiations scheduled for next week. April 9 is the day set when the association declares it will arbitrarily effect the 25 per cent cut.

The representatives of the Stone Cutters' Union and carpet and linoleum mechanics reported signing with their employers on the basis of a 15 per cent cut for one year with provision for the restoration of the old wage of $1.37½ an hour, April 1, 1933.

1932 Specials

SAVE DOLLARS! To better introduce the satisfaction of their famous lace-control foundation garments, made WITHOUT perishable elastic for support, LA JEANNE offers a limited number of their higher priced garments at the SPECIAL PRICES of $4.95 and $6.95, fully guaranteed.

Compare these values with similar garments selling at $6.95 and $10.00. Try one on and see how beautifully it moulds your figure . . . how much better you look! La Jeanne fits better . . . therefore feels better and wears longer.

A try on will convince you!

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begins at the door and never ends at Pelham Hall. Furnished and unfurnished suites in a house that achieves the ideal of apartment house living.

A Few Suites Are Available

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Nordblom Management
1284 Beacon Street
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Walk-Over

Ghillie Ties

SIOUX—A new moccasin type used as a "town-sport"
With Gristle Sole, $7.50

Walk-Over Shops
A H Howe & Sons Inc
170 Tremont Street Boston 378 Washington Street
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

General Motors Displays Cars In 55 Special Shows

In a series of 55 shows in as many cities all over the United States, the 1932 automobiles of General Motors Corporation went on view today with prices in many cases lower than ever before. The exhibitions will continue for one week.

Following immediately on the heels of the announcement that Chevrolet prices would be slashed the next car in the General Motors price range, the Pontiac Six, is reduced from $20 to $50 on all models. The prices are as follows: Standard coupe, $635 from $685; two-door sedan, $645 from $695; sport coupe, $715 from $755; four-door sedan, $725 from $765; convertible coupe, $765 from $785; custom sedan, $795 from $825.

For several months, executives of the General Motors Corporation have been busy formulating plans for this most extensive exhibition of its products ever held. It marks a new stride in the general trend toward low-price automobile production, they say.

Simultaneously with the crash of exploding bombs, the doors of Boston Garden swung open to inaugurate the General Motors exhibit in Boston this afternoon.

Passing between two 14-foot-high upraised hands, symbolizing the work provided for unemployed hands by the automobile industry, the throngs passed into the main exhibit hall, where six-, eight-, twelve- and sixteen-cylindered cars flashed into view from the low-priced Chevrolet to the brilliant Cadillac.

Aside from the cars, there are exhibits of automobile accessories, the latest in farm lighting and water systems, electrical refrigerator systems, and a special exhibit of miniature Napoleonic coaches built by boy members of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild as part of a $50,000 prize contest.

Hupp Cuts Prices

DETROIT, April 2—The Hupp Motor Car Corporation has announced price reductions effective today ranging from $100 to $280 on six-cylinder Hupmobile cars. The eight-cylinder is unchanged. New prices are: roadster, $795; phaeton, $795; cabriolet, $895; sedan, $895; coupe, $895. The maximum reduction was on the roadster.

MELLON SAILS FOR LONDON

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, new Ambassador to Great Britain, sailed for London on the Majestic yesterday to take up his duties. He declined to be interviewed, on the ground that he could utter "only platitudes," if he said anything at all.

Search of Police For Lindbergh Boy Extends to London

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—Definite information that there had been a new development in the Norfolk (Va.) situation since Thursday and an announcement that an emissary of the New Jersey police is on his way to England to confer with Scotland Yard authorities were the most important features of the hunt for Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., today.

The announcement that the Norfolk negotiators were continuing their dealings with the supposed kidnapers came from Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage at his home in Norfolk. Admiral Burrage declined to reveal the nature of the new development lest the publicity should "hinder negotiations." The fact that he considered the news of sufficient value to make it public, however, was regarded as indicating that the new development was a promising one.

Information that the police authorities regarded reports that they have received from the other side of the Atlantic as of sufficient bearing on the case to warrant closer investigation came through an official statement issued by Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, head of the New Jersey state police. The statement said:

"Maj. Charles H. Schoeffel, deputy superintendent of the New Jersey state police, was ordered to go to England on a special mission, the nature of which we cannot reveal at this time. He sailed on the Mauretania last Monday on specific instructions from Col H. Norman Schwarzkopf and will return when his visit is completed. After Major Schoeffel's return, further information will be given out if it does not interfere with the progress of the case."

The Mauretania is due to arrive at Plymouth on Monday.

LIQUOR FINES TOTAL $22,000

Fines totaling $22,000 were imposed against 105 liquor case defendants this week by Judge James A. Lowell in the federal district court. According to the office of Mr. J. S. Lewis, federal prohibition administrator, this comparatively unusual activity is due to an accumulation of cases, a desire to clear the docket before the end of the fiscal year, June 30, and the steady efforts of the prohibition force over a longer period.

FAST DAY PROCLAIMED

CONCORD, N. H., April 2 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant, voicing a plea for a return to the old spirit and form of observance yesterday proclaimed April 28 as Fast Day, a state holiday in New Hampshire.

On the "Spur" of the Moment

Let us recommend this Little Felt Hat to you—for riding and general sportswear—only $4.50 at our UNIQUE SPORTS SHOP—Beige, Rust, Brown, Green, Navy and White.

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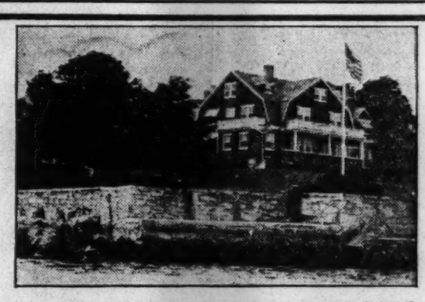

MARBLEHEAD HARBOR FRONT

An estate located directly on the harbor front consisting of three-quarters of an acre, finely landscaped, with a harbor frontage of about two hundred eighty-five feet, and stone pier with float and runway.

This is a modern dwelling, suitable for year-round occupancy, beautifully decorated, containing twelve rooms, four baths, reception hall, large sun room, a two-car heated garage with chauffeur's rooms.

The property commands exceptional views of the harbor and ocean, has a southwest exposure, and is very cool. Accessible to excellent golf courses, handy to railroad station and shopping center.

The price is commensurate to present market conditions.

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Sale Tuesday, April 5

and Following Days at 2 P. M. Each Day

Entire stock on exhibition Monday, April 4, during which time a view may be had of artists at work with their wood carving and modelling.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NEW YORK A. C. HOLDS TITLE

Relay Swimming Team Triumphs Again Breaking Record Twice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2 (AP)—Breaking the world's record for the second time yesterday, the New York Athletic Club last night retained its Senior Amateur Athletic Union of the United States championship in the 400-yard relay in the brilliant performances that brought the mark down to 3m. 41 4-5s.

Leonard Spence of the New York A. C., defending his Senior A. A. U. 220-yard breaststroke title, swam to a new world's record. His time was 2m. 44s., three-fifths of a second better than the old mark.

The New Yorker, who also held the former mark made in last year's championships, was closely pressed during the first 100 yards by John A. Schmieler '33 of the University of Michigan, but from then on was never threatened.

Thomas Blankenberg of the Los Angeles A. C. beat out Schmieler for second place by inches.

Outclass Other Relay Teams

The New York relay team in the preliminaries had lowered the former time of 3m. 32 2-5s. by one-fifth of a second.

John Howland Jr., George Fissler, George H. Kojac and Walter Spence, brother of the 220-yard breaststroke winner, outclassed three rival teams to win the relay.

The Illinois A. C. led early in the race, but trailed by about four yards at the finish, to take second place. The Los Angeles A. C. placed third and Northwestern fourth.

Kojac, winner of the 150-yard backstroke, put his team in front before the 300-yard mark had been reached. Spence increased his team's advantage by outswimming Lester Diamond of Illinois.

Leonard Spence, 19-year-old Rutgers Prep School boy, duplicated his feat of last year, when he set a world's record, to capture the 220-yard breaststroke title which he retained last night. He lowered his year-old record of 2m. 44 3-5s. by three-fifths of a second.

He was closely pressed by Schmieler during the first 100 yards of the race, but from then on stroked himself to an easy victory.

Hawaiian Wins Title

Maiola Kalili of the Los Angeles A. C. won his second Senior A. A. U. championship by capturing the 220-yard freestyle event.

The Hawaiian, who already holds the 100-yard freestyle title, won by about a yard from his brother, Manuella. The winning time was 2m. 14 4-5s.

Schmieler led through the early part of the race, setting a fast pace. Miaola took the lead at the start of the last 100 yards and was pressed the remainder of the distance only by his brother.

Ted Wiget of the Athens A. C. placed third, and Schmieler fourth. Kalili's victory was the fifth in the three days of competition in the Yale pool for the Los Angeles A. C. swimmers. The summary:

220-YARD FREESTYLE

Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by Maiola Kalili, Los Angeles A. C.; Raymond M. Ruddy Jr., New York A. C., second; Frank Booth, Los Angeles, A. C., third. Time—2m. 15 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Manuella Kalili, Los Angeles A. C.; Ted Wiget, Athens A. C., second; Bradford Butler Jr. '32, Yale, third. Time—2m. 16 2-5s.

Third Heat—Won by John A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; A. T. Hopke Jr. '33, Yale, second; Austin Clapp, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time—2m. 17 2-5s.

Qualifiers—Maiola Kalili, Manuella Kalili, Schmieler, Hapke, Wiget.

Final Heat

Won by Maiola Kalili, Los Angeles A. C.; Manuella Kalili, Los Angeles A. C., second; Wiget, Athens A. C., third. Time—2m. 14 4-5s.

220-YARD BREASTSTROKE

Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by Leonard Spence, New York A. C.; W. L. Savell Jr. '34, Yale, second; Basil Francis, Boston Swimming Association, third. Time—2m. 48 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Thomas Blankenberg, Los Angeles A. C.; Parnell J. T. Callahan, New York A. C., second; E. D. Weeks '34, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 49 1-5s.

Third Heat—Won by John A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; E. J. Moles Jr., New York A. C., second; R. A. West '32, Princeton, third. Time—2m. 51s.

Qualifiers—Spence, Blankenberg, Schmieler, Callahan.

Final Heat

Won by Spence, New York A. C.; Blankenberg, Los Angeles A. C., second; Schmieler, Michigan, third. Time—2m. 44s.

400-YARD RELAY

Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by New York A. C. (John Howland Jr., George Fissler, George H. Kojac, Walter Spence); Illinois A. C. (P. C. Samson, Albert H. Schwartz, Walker, Diamond), second; Yale (A. T. Hapke Jr. '33, Donald E. Fobes '32, J. K. Brines '32, Bradford Butler Jr. '32), third. Time—3m. 32⅕s. (New world record, former record, 3m. 32⅖s., held by New York A. C.)

Second Heat—Won by Los Angeles A. C. (Curtis Cummings, Manuella Kalili, Duke Kallaghan, Maiola Kalili); Northwestern (H. T. Murphy '34, V. M. Wilson '32, A. R. Highland '34, M. F. Wilcox '34), second; Newark A. C. (Drosdick, Chalmers, Kramer, Ball), third. Time—3m. 38⅕s.

Qualifiers for Finals—New York A. C., Illinois A. C., Los Angeles A. C., Northwestern.

Final Heat

Won by New York A. C.; Illinois Athletic Club, second; Los Angeles A. C., third. Time—3m. 31⅘s. (New world's record, former record 3m. 32⅕s. made by same team yesterday.)

BY-PLAYS

LOOKING OUT FOR THE HOCKEY FAN

CHARLES F. ADAMS, president of the Boston National Hockey League Club, has been doing so much for the hockey fan in past years that it was not at all surprising to find him offering the playoff dates which he had reserved at the Boston Garden for the Boston Bruins, should they have won a place in the playoffs, to the New York Rangers for their final playoff games, when it was found that the Rangers could not use their home rink because it had been engaged by a circus. The Rangers are due to meet either Montreal or Toronto in the Stanley Cup finals, and, if the Boston Garden had not been offered, it would have been necessary for those New York fans who wanted to see the second game of the series to go a much longer distance than from New York to Boston. Many of them could not have done it on account of the extra time and cost involved. There can be no brief for those who keep letting a circus take the dates when the New York Rangers or New York Americans would need them, if in the playoff series, as was also the case in 1927-28, when the circus forced the Rangers to play all five games for the Stanley Cup in Montreal. Just why the New York owners should not look out for their own hockey fans is hard to understand; but they have not done so in the past, and this makes Mr. Adams's stand all the more outstanding.

Mr. Adams knows that the game of hockey is bigger than the men who own the clubs and operate the leagues, and has consistently tried to bring others interested in professional hockey to a realization of this fact. He realizes the need of pleasing the hockey follower, and acts accordingly. His policy is for a little more sacrifice by the various clubs in order to give their supporters what they are entitled to. He has often put forth many progressive ideas which have not been favorably received or acted upon by other club owners, and more than once has the hint gone out that he was trying to dominate the professional hockey field. That such is not the case is quite apparent from the fact that he has of late withdrawn from active participation in league affairs.

* * *

COLLEGE ATHLETICS AND STUDIES

With no fewer than 1219 students engaging in intramural athletics during the winter season at Harvard University and 689 students getting on the dean's list for the first half of the collegiate year, it would seem as if athletics and studies were going along hand in hand at Harvard without either being neglected for the other. Last year there were 44 fewer students taking part in the athletic field and 81 fewer on the dean's honor roll, so that the last winter was one over which the college authorities and undergraduates may well express satisfaction.

BASKETBALL CODE MAY BE CHANGED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 2—Delegates to the annual meeting of the National Basketball Coaches' Association considered various proposals to standardize the game and speed up the play, with a view to making recommendations to the Basketball Rules Committee. Major J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics in the "Big Ten," said that athletics have borne up well in the face of unfavorable economic conditions in the past year or two and they have justified their place in the collegiate scheme.

The proposal to put the ball in play from out of bounds instead of by the center tip-off, widely discussed several years ago, was revived in the conferences yesterday. Other measures advanced were the limiting of the dribble in the back court to one bounce, elimination of the backward pass, placing a limit on the time a team may stall without advancing beyond mid-court, calling a forfeit on the team which does not advance to break up a stall, and the throwing of foul tries at the end of the half.

E. C. Quigley, basketball official in the "Big Six" and Missouri Valley territory and a National League baseball umpire, on behalf of his fellow officials, asked that interpretation of the rules be standardized so that intersectional games would not be complicated by difference in enforcement. Somewhat the same plea was advanced by George Keogan of Notre Dame University, in his report as chairman of the committee of officials. He added that officials have a tendency to schedule too many games, thus reducing their efficiency, and advocated a limit to their engagements.

TICKET PRICES MAY INCREASE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 2 (AP)—Admission prices to baseball games here will be increased if the new federal amusement tax providing an assessment of 10 per cent on baseball tickets is passed by Congress, President Sam Breadon of the Cardinals said here yesterday. Breadon said he understood club owners of both major leagues had agreed to add the tax to ticket prices.

SILVER FOILS G. S. ELECTS

PINEHURST, N. C., April 2—Miss Louise Elkins of Pittsburgh, Penna., was elected president of the Silver Foils Golfing Society of Pinehurst at the annual meeting yesterday. Mrs. Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, Mrs. M. W. Marr of Boston and Mrs. J. D. Hathaway of Montreal were elected to the board of governors.

Duluth Will Face Chicago in Final

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
			Goals			
Duluth	2	0	2	6	5	4
Kansas City	2	0	2	5	6	4

(Duluth qualifies on most goals scored)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., April 2—Duluth swept back Kansas City's bid for the right to meet Chicago in the final of the American Hockey League playoff by defeating the Pla-mors, 2 to 1, here last night, the victory tied the two teams in games won, but Duluth earned 6 goals to 5 for Kansas City during the four games. Duluth plays at Chicago Sunday in the first of the finals.

Merrill scored on Leswick's pass at 18s. of the second period after a wild first period. Forslund beat Levine cleanly on a fast shot from Stuart's pass at 17m. 5s. Halderson counted on Mulvihill's assist midway in the final, and Kansas City bore in on Turner with five-man offensives during the remainder of the game without avail.

DULUTH	KANSAS CITY
Merrill, Lessard, Bouchard, lw	
	rw, McCormick, Wilson, Dunfield
Leswick, Scott, Thorsteinssen, c	
	c, Campbell, Mitchell
Forslund, Anderson, Morrison, rw	
	lw, Goodman, Ranger, Mulvihill
Bergl, Stuart, ld	rd, McKinnon, Halderson
Davis, Stuart, rd	ld, McLeod
Turner, g	g, Levine

Score—Duluth 2, Kansas City 1.—Goals—Merrill, Forslund, for Duluth. Halderson for Kansas City. Assists—Leswick, Stuart for Duluth, Mulvihill for Kansas City. Referees—C. B. Jamieson, Cleveland, and Cameron McKinnon, Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TROJANS DEFEAT STANFORD NINE, 4-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 2—Southern California's varsity nine came from behind in the ninth inning here yesterday to defeat the Stanford Indians, 4 to 3, in the final game of the annual baseball series between the two universities.

Stanford held a 3-to-2 margin at the opening of the final inning, but a walk, an error, and two singles in the Trojan half of the ninth kept the Southern Californians at the top of the league standing.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
So. California	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	6
Stanford	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	5	2

Batteries—Buchanan and Bankston; Anderson and Livermore. Umpires—West and Renton. Time—2h. 10m.

Stanford won the annual tennis matches with U. C. L. A., 5 to 4. Keith Gledhill, Stanford '32, national intercollegiate singles champion, defeated Jack Tidball '33 of the Bruins, 6—2, 8—6, in the featured singles match of the day.

Singles—Gledhill, Stanford, defeated Tidball, U. C. L. A., 6—2, 8—6. Coughlan, Stanford, defeated Robbins, U. C. L. A., 1—6, 6—3, 7—5. Doeg, U. C. L. A., defeated Otis, Stanford, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4. Dworking, U. C. L. A., defeated Cosgrove, Stanford, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2. Weesner, Stanford, defeated Myers, U. C. L. A., 6—3, 5—7, 6—3. Lewis, U. C. L. A., defeated Forbes, Stanford, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles—Gledhill and Coughlan, Stanford, defeated Tidball and Lewis, U. C. L. A., 8—7, 8—6, 7—5. Doeg and Myers, U. C. L. A., defeated Forbes and Weesner, Stanford, 6—4, 6—3. Cosgrove and Otis, Stanford, defeated Robbins and Dworking, U. C. L. A., 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

MIDWESTERN TEAMS ENTER SEMIFINALS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 2 (AP)—Four teams from the middle West triumphed over eastern opponents last night to enter the semifinals here of the tenth annual international Y. M. C. A. basketball tournament.

Youngstown defeated West Springfield, Mass., 30 to 20; Oak Park, Ill., defeated Buffalo, 44 to 39; Springfield, Mo., downed Altoona, Penna., 42 to 29, and Ann Arbor, Mich., rallied to edge Elmira, N. Y., 36 to 34.

Youngstown will play Ann Arbor and Oak Park will meet Springfield, Mo., in the semifinals.

Detroit, which won last year's title after Buffalo was disqualified, did not enter a team.

LAFAYETTE ELECTS LISKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., April 2—Victor Basil Liske '33 of Newark, N. J., of Lafayette College has been elected captain of the Maroon swimming team for the 1932-33 season, it was announced from the office of the graduate manager of athletics, D. LeRoy Reeves.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULT

Stanford 8, U. C. L. A. 4.

Four Changes In A. B. C. Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 2—Another fine attraction in the American Bowling Congress tournament is scheduled for tonight, with teams from 21 cities represented by bowlers who are ambitious to make tenpin history. The card is considerably better than the one scheduled for last night. To be exact, eight states and the Dominion of Canada will have teams on the 32 newly constructed alleys. All of these are about the best from their respective centers and the team leaders are in for an uncomfortable evening.

Scoring in the minor events yesterday was little short of sensational. Two doubles teams gave the pace setters a scare, just missing the lead.

Joseph Bruno and Byron Prediger, of Portsmouth, Ohio, counted 1305 to place third in the two-man event. This is the third count over 1300 to be registered in this event. The Ohio pair were away to a 456 start, but they slipped to 376 in the second game. In their last frame they made a gallant attempt to wrest the leadership from Charles Daw and Frank Benkovic, but the task was too difficult and they finished with a splendid 473 that gave them 1305. Bruno counted a neat 671 series on 244, 203 and 224. Prediger sent the pins spinning backward for 634, on 212, 173 and 249.

Harvey Bailey and Louis Behm, Wyandotte, Mich., caused the other change in this event when they totaled 1295 to take fourth. After opening with 402, the Michigan duo increased to 453 and 440 in their final attempts. Bailey rolled 655 on 212, 221 and 222 and Behm hit for 640 on 190, 232 and 218.

Edward Helwig put Detroit among the high 10 leaders when he registered a 690-count in the singles event. He annexed games of 268, 236 and 186 to tie for eighth place with Frederick Wilkening, Libertyville, Ill.

Robert Riddell, of Battle Creek, Mich., was on the standing board for a period of about two hours, when Helwig relegated him into eleventh with his 690 total. Riddell had marked up a 680 series on 244, 225 and 211.

The great bowling aggregations from Buffalo and Cleveland failed to score any outstanding totals and the anticipated shakeup of the high ten-team leaders did not materialize last night.

Of the 64 teams that competed on the two squads, the high score was 2827, produced by the Gerry Provision team of Buffalo. A poor start of 841 prevented the New York State bowlers from securing a much higher place, as they finished with 975 and 1011.

Allison Reaches Semifinal Round

HOUSTON, Texas, April 2 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, was the lone seeded player remaining in the singles semifinals of the Houston invitation tennis tournament, last night. Allison, seeded No. 3, defeated W. F. "Junior" Coen, Kansas City, seeded No. 5, in the last of the quarterfinals games yesterday, 6—0, 6—2.

The Texas star was accompanied into the semifinals by Lester Stoeffen of California; Jacob H. Hess Jr., of Rice Institute, and L. J. Quick, of Dallas.

Stoeffen defeated J. Gilbert Hall of New York, 3—6, 6—4, 13—11; Hess vanquished Karl F. Kamrath of University of Texas, 6—2, 8—6, and Quick won from L. L. Thalheimer, a fellow townsman, 6—2, 8—6.

Eugenie Sampson of Chicago and Anna May Reichert of San Antonio advanced to the finals in women's singles. Miss Sampson defeated Gladys Schill of Houston, 6—2, 6—2, and Miss Reichert defeated Mrs. Etta T. Coyne of Atlanta, Ga.

ADVISERS TO HELP MOTORCYCLE RACING

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The National Speedway Association, which presides over the now exceedingly popular summer sport of motorcycle racing on dirt tracks, has anticipated the needs of the forthcoming 1932 season by establishing a "track advisory committee," composed of specially experienced members. The duties of this committee will be to place its knowledge at the disposal of any new members of the association and in every way possible to give advice as to the best layout for a track and the most attractive form of program. Where required, it will also be prepared to give practical assistance in the actual conduct of meetings.

"Cinder-shifting," as the fans term the sport, has, in less than four years, won a definite place in the British sporting calendar, and keen interest is taken in the competition for the national individual championships. The regulations for 1932 provide that the holder of the title (at present Jack Parker, of Southampton) shall be challenged twice during the season, the prospective challengers being nominated by the association as being the most consistently brilliant riders of the day. The number nominated to take part in the first challenge will in all probability be eight, and a draw will be made to decide the various eliminating matches from which the ultimate challenger will emerge. Each eliminating match will consist of the best of three runs, but the final and the challenge match for the title will be decided by the best of five races, a dead heat to count as "no race" and be re-run.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia (A.) 7, Raleigh 2.
New York (A.) 8, Birmingham 4.
St. Louis (A.) 6, Minneapolis 1.
St. Louis (N.) 7, Atlanta 3.
Washington 11, Brooklyn 10.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago (N.) 0.
New York (N.) 4, Missions 0.
Buffalo 14, Coast Guard 1.
House of David 5, Jersey City 4.
Dallas 16, Rochester 6.
Montreal 9, Memphis 4.
Kansas City 7, Omaha 2.
Boston (A.) 13, Wilmington 6.
Toledo 6, New Orleans 4.

SPORTS RUSSIAN

THE PROLETARIAN OLYMPIC GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

A HUGE "Spartakiad," or proletarian sports meeting, will take place here in August, 1932, when it is expected that the projected new Moscow Stadium, with a seating capacity of 120,000, will be completed. The Spartakiad, which will be a sort of Communist Olympic Games (its name is associated with the rebel gladiator, Spartacus, who is considered an ancient leader of the proletariat), will, it is hoped, attract 50,000 or 60,000 participants, among whom four or five thousand will come from some 40 foreign countries.

Only "working-class" sports organizations will be invited to take part in the festival, and it is extremely unlikely that any world's records will be established, because, while outdoor games have developed notably in Russia since the revolution, emphasis is laid here on getting the maximum number of people to engage in exercise, rather than on developing individual "stars." The Spartakiad will therefore be of more interest to the casual spectator than to the expert sports observer, and will contain many features peculiar to a Communist festival. It is professedly being arranged to celebrate the completion of the Five-Year Plan in four years, and the program includes a number of parades and industrial, military and agricultural exhibitions, designed to show what has been accomplished during the period of the plan.

Includes Internationally Known Sports

The schedule includes most of the internationally known sports—association football, handball, lawn tennis, swimming, and track and field athletics. A discussion is proceeding as to whether Rugby football should be included or not, as it is considered by some to be an unduly rough and inhuman sport! There will be distinctively Russian features, such as Caucasian dancing and feats of horsemanship, in which the Cossacks and some of the peoples of the Caucasian mountains and the Asiatic steppes excel.

Chess will have its place on the program of the Spartakiad, and 2000 chess players will take part in a large international tournament. About 500 of these are expected to come from abroad. There will be sports and games for children as well as for adults, groups of Young Pioneers (members of the Communist children's organization) coming from abroad to compete with the Russian Pioneers. The Spartakiad will not be confined to Moscow, but will be celebrated all over the country at the same time. The best athletes will take part in the Moscow competition.

A series of athletic meets in the Soviet Union is planned as a preparation for the Spartakiad. Winter sports competitions, including ice hockey, skating, skiing, and so forth, have already taken place in Moscow, while boxing and weight lifting contests have been held in Rostov, in southeastern Russia. Regional Spartakiads for the peoples of the Far East, for the Caucasus and for central Asia will be held, respectively, in Irkutsk, Tiflis and Tashkent during August and September. Asiatic peoples will be invited to participate in these regional meets. So Mongolia and, if political conditions permit, the "working-class" organizations of Japan, Korea and China will be represented at Irkutsk; Turkish and Persian athletes may appear in Tiflis, and Afghans in Tashkent. There will also be a number of localized city, factory and collective-farm athletic competitions.

Committee Has Been Organized

A committee has been organized to arrange foreign participation in the big Moscow Spartakiad, where it is expected that 40 countries will be represented. The expenses of foreign participants inside Russia will be paid by Soviet athletic organizations. Foreign organizations will be required to meet such expenses as are payable in foreign currencies.

The Spartakiad is being utilized as a means of propaganda for organized regular physical exercise on the part of Soviet citizens. There are now 2,500,000 members of physical training groups in the Soviet Union, and it is hoped that this number will increase to 10,000,000 by 1933. A badge with the inscription, "Ready for Labor and Defense," is awarded to every successful graduate of physical training courses. In order to qualify for this badge, the candidate must pass tests in running, jumping, cycling, rowing and swimming, in elementary hygiene and sanitation, in gymnastics, and in such forms of military training as throwing bombs and using gas masks. The declared Soviet ideal in athletic training is to produce not record-breaking, specialized performers, but men and women with well-rounded physical development.

MIXED DOUBLES DEFENDERS LOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., April 2—Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Thomas E. Jansen of Boston, Harvard graduate, gained the final round of the mixed doubles championship held in conjunction with the United States women's indoor tennis title tournament at the Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill, on Friday. The other finalists to advance Friday afternoon were Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham and Dr. G. Colket Caner of Boston.

Both teams were forced to play three sets in order to win. Miss Morrill and Dr. Caner dropped the first set of their match with Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Donald M. Frame of New York, Harvard senior, 3—6, but had little trouble winning the next two at 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline and Lawrence B. Rice of Newton, former Yale tennis player, championship defenders, did not go out of the tournament without a struggle. They carried off the opening set at 6—3 and forced the second to 14 games before bowing to Mrs. Van Ryn and Jansen. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Thomas E. Jansen, Boston, defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and Lawrence B. Rice, Newton, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Dr. G. Colket Caner, Boston, defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Donald M. Frame, New York, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

RANGERS WIN TWO FROM HOLLYWOOD

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
			Goals			
San Francisco	2	0	1	13	12	4
Hollywood	1	0	2	12	13	2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 2—The second game of the playoff series for the California Hockey League title was played at Hollywood, March 26, and resulted in a victory for Jack Walker's Stars, 6 to 4. There was a display of sharp, fast hockey during the entire 60 minutes, and try as they would, the Frisco Rangers could not win. Hollywood took the lead in the first period with two goals by Louis Coupez, assisted by Dyck and Johnson. Ellis, from McDonald, shot a goal for the Rangers to open the scoring. In the second period Eddie Vokes added two. But goals by McQuaig and Coupez left the visitors in the rear. Vern Buckles scored a goal late in the third period.

Both teams traveled north to the Iceland Rink in San Francisco where the third game took place, March 28, this ending 6 to 5 in favor of the Rangers. The deciding goal was shot at eight minutes of overtime, Buckles converting a blue-line pass from Smokey Harris. Those present said they had never seen a better hockey match, and certainly no teams ever worked harder. As in the previous game, Blythe filled Walker's place at left defense, Jack being unable to play. Buster Huffman was a star—his hockey was a feature throughout, his three goals being heartily approved by the Frisco fans.

POENSGEN WINS TITLE PLAYOFF

Defeats Gustave Van Belle by 400 to 180 in 17 Innings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—Albert Poensgen of Germany, is still the world champion of amateur 18.2 balkline billiards. He won the title again as the result of a playoff held yesterday evening, at the Elks Club, where the tournament was conducted during the past week.

His opponent in the playoff was Gustave Van Belle of Belgium, who had tied with him in the regular series, with seven victories, and one defeat, when Poensgen lost the final game of the series on Thursday evening to Edmond Soussa, after winning seven games in a row up to that point.

Poensgen played like a master in the earlier part of the playoff match, after his opening session, when he missed his first shot. In the next eight innings he ran double figures every time, and in the eighth scored a high run of 119. But he fell off after that, and it was not until his seventeenth inning that a final run of 43 completed his string.

Van Belle, on the other hand, was in poor stroke throughout except for a brief period in the sixth, when he managed to amass a total of 54, bringing him to 80, within 15 points of Poensgen. But the latter replied with an exhibition of nursing play which gave him 80 more, and followed with his high run on similar tactics two innings later. Van Belle did not make a point in his last four excursions to the table, while Poensgen was little better, as they both tried wild shots from open table positions. The score by innings:

Poensgen—0 12 34 34 15 80 10 119 28 1 18 1 0 1 3 1 43—400. Average—23 9-17. High run—119.

Van Belle—5 4 3 11 3 54 22 29 1 3 16 5 24 0 0 0 0—180. Average 10 10-17. High run—54.

Mrs. Hill to Meet Maureen Orcutt

PINEHURST, N. C., April 2 (AP)—Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City and Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., will meet here today for the North and South women's golf championship. Mrs. Hill advanced yesterday by defeating Margaret Maddox of Atlanta, 2 up in the semifinals. Miss Orcutt, the defending champion, eliminated Mrs. Sarah Wadsworth of Pittsburgh, 5 and 4.

Miss Maddox made the turn 1 up on Mrs. Hill and went out in 41 to a 43 for the Kansas City player. Miss Orcutt was 2 down through the fifth, but won the sixth, eighth and ninth and halved the seventh to make the turn 1 up.

A par 4 to Mrs. Hill's 6 gave Miss Maddox the first hole, but she lost the second by three-putting. The Atlanta girl then captured the third, fifth and sixth to go 3 up. The fourth was halved.

A trapped drive lost the seventh for Miss Maddox and she three-putted the ninth to lose it. She went two up again by taking the tenth; but Mrs. Hill squared the match by taking the eleventh where Miss Maddox had three putts, and winning the twelfth with a birdie 4.

Miss Maddox's drive was trapped on the thirteenth and Mrs. Hill went 1 up. The fourteenth was halved. Mrs. Hill won the fifteenth when Miss Maddox missed a six-footer and then lost the sixteenth when she failed to drop a putt of about the same length. Mrs. Hill took the eighteenth with a par 4 as Miss Maddox's second was trapped and she took 3 to get out.

After they halved the first hole, Mrs. Wadsworth went 1 up by taking the second. The match was squared on the third when Mrs. Wadsworth's drive was trapped. Mrs. Wadsworth took the fourth and fifth, but the New Jersey girl came back to claim the sixth, eighth and ninth and make the turn 1 up. She had a birdie 4 on the eighth.

Mrs. Wadsworth had trouble keeping her tee shots out of the woods coming back and Miss Orcutt won four straight holes. The match ended on the fourteenth green, where Miss Orcutt successfully negotiated a stymie for a half. The summary:

NORTH AND SOUTH WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Margaret Maddox, Atlanta, 2 up.

Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated Mrs. Sarah F. Wadsworth, Pittsburgh, 5 and 4.

INDIANAPOLIS BUYS HALE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2 (AP)—Sammy Hale, for years a star third baseman for the Philadelphia Athletics, was bought yesterday by the Indianapolis club of the American Association. The veteran was obtained from Knoxville of the Southern Association, after he refused to report to that team. Hale played with Portland in the Pacific Coast League last summer. He was sent to the minors last year by the Athletics. He is 35 years old and a right-handed batter. He batted .329 in 133 games last season.

FOOTBALL PRACTICE AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2 (AP)—Spring football practice at Yale, originally scheduled to end yesterday, will be continued for two weeks after spring vacation, Head Coach Mal Stevens announced. Loss of time due to bad weather caused the extension. Workouts will start April 15 and continue until April 29.

N. Y. U. RE-ELECTS DE CAPRILES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—José R. de Capriles '33 has been reelected captain of the New York University fencing team according to an announcement by Albert B. Nixon, graduate manager. The Violet leader has had a successful season in the Metropolitan area during the winter campaign.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 4, W. Maryland 1.
Harvard 9, M. I. T. 0.

Vanitie to Carry Mast of 173 Feet

By the Associated Press

New York, April 2

GERARD B. LAMBERT'S America's cup yacht, Vanitie, is to carry the tallest single mast ever stepped in a sailing vessel during the coming season. The new stick, designed by W. Starling Burgess, is to be 173 feet from heel to head. It is now under construction at Bristol, R. I.

The mast, five feet taller than the one the Enterprise carried while defending the America's cup in 1930, is to be hollow and will be made of pieces of Alaska spruce glued together. It will support a sail area of 7583 square feet. The yacht is 75 feet long and has an extreme width of 22 feet, 6 inches.

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ATLANTA

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EDUCATIONAL

From the College Financial Front

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FIVE of the larger associations of American colleges and universities have been asked by The Christian Science Monitor to tell how seriously higher education is affected by business conditions, what the colleges are doing to turn these conditions into opportunities, and what sort of publicity would best further their efforts. The associations questioned were those of privately endowed colleges, state universities, urban universities, land-grant colleges, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A study of the replies from these associations indicates that institutions located in New England are probably faring the best, while those that seem to be having the hardest time are the smaller colleges of the central and southern states. Two colleges have done an unprecedented thing: One in Virginia has gone into bankruptcy through failure to pay salaries, and one in Missouri is in the hands of a receiver for the same reason.

In the reports that arrive almost daily from various parts of the country, however, a new and sturdy college animus becomes more and more noticeable. In a way, this is what one would expect to find in the colleges at a time like the present. It is a kind of courage, a reasoning and practical courage based on ideals. If you ask a university president today about money conditions he is likely to reply with ideals—ideals that have no direct bearing upon funds and endowments. Apparently these executives believe that their problem will not be solved by stressing either money or depression. Their answers to our inquiries show that they consider that ideals and a moral stamina that sticks by those ideals are the real bedrock upon which education's structure rests. Furthermore, it has always been characteristic of colleges to "play ball" harder than ever when a financial thundercloud moved across the campus.

"There should be a maximum of publicity as to the actual good being done from day to day through our institutions, and I strongly incline to the view that the minimum of reference to depression should be the governing principle," comes from Dr. William S. Bovard, secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. "We should dwell upon the positive, constructive, helpful message of actual achievement, rather than make discouraging, whining references to the terrible conditions which seem to obtain."

Dr. Robert L. Kelly, secretary of the Association of American Colleges, writes that "a clear, broad-minded interpretation of the association's conferences on financial problems, and coöperation in bringing out the ideals and purposes of these conferences, would be welcome."

The secretary of the Association of Urban Universities, Mr. C. S. Marsh, says that it is his judgment that, "not only the educational institutions but the nation which we are trying to serve, will profit greatly by continued stressing of the thought that the present economic situation is temporary, and the need of well-trained men and women is really increased by our present plight. To insure an effective social structure 10, 20, and 30 years from now, we need to keep up our training programs and the number of trainees in them."

Opportunity Seen

Not until its last meeting did the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities find it necessary to appoint a special committee to consider the financial condition of its member institutions, and this committee has not had time to get very far. "We are all concerned about finances and what is happening to them, and what readjustments should be made," says the chairman of the association's executive committee, Dr. R. A. Pearson, who is at the same time president of the State University of Maryland. And the secretary of the Association of State Universities, Dr. A. H. Upham, writes:

"My own feeling is that the most valuable publicity we could make use of at the present time is that which points out that state universities publicly supported and operated with minimum fees are particularly calculated to meet conditions like these and enable the sons and daughters of the common people to carry on their education at a cost representing little more than their actual cost of living. State universities are founded on the doctrine of equal educational opportunity for all those deserving, and return enormous dividends to the state in the service and achievement of those who might otherwise have had only the educational opportunities of the public school."

The challenge of business conditions has been accepted by a number of schools in the higher education field. In Oregon, for instance, the state college, state university and three state normal schools are tying up many loose ends by adopting a unified system. One president, instead of five, will be in direct charge of all five institutions, and it is expected that over $2,000,000 will be saved the first year and $1,000,000 each succeeding year.

Thorough Appraisals

An Associated Press item this week is also typical: "To meet shrinkages in incomes from endowments and fees, institutions that belong to the North Central Association of Colleges, have consolidated curricula, adding strength thereby; trimmed budgets and effected campus economies; dropped a few instructors and made up losses in part-time students by increases in full-time enrollments. The presidents of these colleges feel that the brunt of hard times has been felt, and that the colleges have bettered themselves by their thorough appraisals of what they offer."

There are others who, like the Oklahoma A. and M. College, have cut all salaries and wages in order to allow needy students to attend without paying the usual fees.

Only one college in New England has been obliged to reduce the salaries of its staff, according to the Boston Evening Transcript. And only five out of the 29 queried, anticipate deficits at the end of the current academic year. The major problem in this locality is in the matter of scholarships, fellowships and loans, one institution reporting an increase of 300 per cent in the number of students seeking assistance. New England colleges are not hard hit, says our contemporary, and they are expecting to "weather the storm."

All over the country colleges have had to make drastic cuts in their budgets. In many cases the cut has fallen more severely upon the staff than elsewhere. One large university had to drop 50 of its teachers during the past year. Many institutions had large amounts of their funds invested in stocks and bonds of banks, railroads and industrial corporations, or in mortgages upon lands and buildings, and some of these sources of income have dried up in the last two years. Thousands of students have been unable to keep up their fees. Because of teachers being out of work the graduate schools of education have experienced an increase in numbers, and this holds with many of the professional schools.

Study of Institutional Finance

Through the activities of the Committee on Financial and Fiduciary matters of the Federal Council of Churches, a "Campaign of Perseverance" was inaugurated about 10 years ago and is still in operation, with increasing influence and coöperation, advocating sound methods of administering funds, of improving the quality of institutions, of investing wisely, and of handling endowments and other funds of an institution in accordance with the most approved methods. The Association of American Colleges, through its Commission on Permanent and Trust Funds, is coöperating with this committee. Conferences have been held since February, 1925, which may properly be regarded as schools of finance in the field of education and benevolence. Books and booklets following each conference are published which are widely used and become formative in methods and plans. The next conference under the auspices of the committee on financial and fiduciary matters will be held in Hotels Windermere, Chicago, April 6 and 7, with a program this time dealing with trusts and trusteeships.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, after showing that the financial problems of the public schools and of higher education are the same, being made up of the same kind of difficulties and having to reckon with the same ultimate sources of income, cautions against depleting the forces of education because of their being the easiest forces to get hold of. He pleads for being wise against the "hysteria of economy." Then he says:

"The present effort of universities to solve their problems is comparatively new. In the flood of money and students that has poured into these institutions in the past 30 years the intellectual processes of administrators have been almost wholly directed to accommodating the students and spending the money. As long as both continued to roll in we did not have to care very much what we did with them. Now that the flow of both is diminishing, we are wondering about our methods, our standards, our organization, our curriculum, our research work, our building programs—and some people are even beginning to wonder about athletics. The consequence has been all kinds of experiments, studies and surveys. They have revealed principally how little we know about what we are doing.

President Hoover said to the department of superintendence assembled in Washington: "We cannot afford to lose ground in education; that is neither economy nor good government."

ALBERT W. BLAKE

By Permission of Dr. E. Cykler, Berkeley, to The Christian Science Monitor
Gypsy School at Uzhorod, Czechoslovakia. The Teacher Stands at the Left.

Gypsy Experiment Justified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia

THE decision of the municipal authorities of Uzhorod, the capital of the Province of Ruthenia, to present the local gypsy community with a plot of land on which to build a bigger school, is evidence of the success of a unique experiment begun some years ago. This gypsy settlement, on the outskirts of the city, contains about 200 people who live in mud huts. They are not nomads, as most of their race, but earn a livelihood by doing odd jobs about the town, scavenging, or, in the case of the better ones, playing the violin in the local cafés and inns.

Not Rosy at First

After various unsuccessful attempts, an enthusiastic young teacher was able in the summer of 1927 to gather some of the children around him in a small building which had been given by the education authorities, and began his work in earnest. The school consists of a large sunny classroom, a washroom and a small cabinet for the teacher. The prospects were not rosy. There were no precedents to which to refer, since this was the first experiment of its kind in Europe. A special curriculum had to be drawn up, since it would have been worse than useless to have attempted to adopt the ordinary methods for children who had never been accustomed to discipline, and who knew far better how to beg persistently, smoke, or steal without leaving behind any incriminating traces, than how to react to school life in the same way as the normally brought-up child.

But a knowledge of gypsy dialect and customs, a fund of untiring patience, and a genuine concern for these children enabled the teacher to do wonders. For months the washtub was the most important institution in the school. The daily bath took a great deal of getting used to. Then there was the difficulty of combining utility with interest in the subjects taught. The three R's were essential, and with them was combined a great deal of handwork and the playing of the violin. The latter particularly won the hearts of the young gypsy boys, who not only delighted in expressing their love of music in this way, but also regarded it as the one way in which they could "hold their heads up" beside their Slovak and Hungarian compatriots. The discipline of the school would probably appal the old-fashioned teacher, but there is the look of happiness and the evidence of accomplishment which far outweigh any considerations of those who believe in discipline for discipline's sake.

Commended

Now, after four and a half years' constant plodding, the number of pupils has more than doubled, their work has met with special commendation from the official inspectors, and some of the students have made such progress that they have been transferred to a higher school. As far as advance in cleanliness is concerned, it is reported that the girls are better than the boys, and that the former are much more diligent in all their studies.

A marked change has also come over the whole encampment. The huts are much cleaner, the roads and paths leading to them have been tidied up, and here and there small gardens have made their appearance. The effect upon the parents has also been significant. Some of them have come to the evening classes at the school, of their own accord, and are making great progress.

Learning to Think

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A recent number of the Monitor there appeared an appeal from a college senior signed Bill for suggestions as to how to learn to think. He seems to be in the plight of the subject of Sam Walter Foss's poem who bought a bottle of ink "To write the thoughts that he might think" and after he got the ink he found he had no thoughts. Then he would "Write the thoughts he ought to think" and finally he would "Write the thoughts he thought he ought to think." As a result of pretty careful observation I find little in our whole school system that helps pupils to think or is intended to teach them to think.

Their task usually is to memorize facts, not to interpret them; to memorize ideas, not to test them; to accept statements, not to question them. In countless localities, even today, the attitude of the youngster who said: "What my mother says is so, is so, whether it is so or not," is supposed to continue with relation to teachers and professors all the way through. Authority is the word, the authority of the book, of the instructor, of the college, of public opinion. The pupil is not to think, he is to memorize and passively accept the thoughts of others. This is why most thinkers in history have been persecuted. Real thinking has to begin with questioning.

Jim says he "can't see much use in simply memorizing textbooks and lecture notes and then earning credits toward graduation by handing them back on examination papers." There is just the point; the college course is apt to be carried on to "get to graduate." It is not carried on "to get to think." If it were, in many, if not in most cases there would be no graduation, for it is so much more fun to think than to memorize that the thinkers would ignore the set answers and fail in the exams.

The highway to thinking is marked by an interrogation point. No one who passively accepts what he reads or hears or is taught has started on that road.

Suppose that from our whole educational system there should be dropped the complete order of marks and credits and examinations and graduations and it just concentrated on the purpose of helping the young folks to think and of enticing them into the thought paths of life. We can't tell what would happen, but we can predict some things that would not happen.

Any average child asks more questions and deeper questions than the wisest parent can answer; he is full of questions; he is a walking interrogation point. He starts out as a free thinker but the world has come to be afraid of free thought, and so the schools for the most part have devised a way to teach children, not to think but what thought to adopt; and so the natural curiosity is soon stifled. Under the suggested system of no marks and credits this would not happen.

I doubt if it is too much to claim that it is as natural to think as it is to breathe, and all we need to do is to keep out obstructions and furnish the best food for thought. All the philosophers in the world cannot teach anyone to think who has became a hopeless slave to tradition and to a false education.

The scientists have been those who questioned the accepted explanation of things, who doubted the established systems of thought. Jim was doing a good bit of thinking when he was considering the uselessness of memorizing textbooks and notes and handing them back on examination papers. Perhaps if he keeps on he will fail to see the use of some established political and business practices and as he continues to think along that line he may help to solve some of our vexing social problems. I would like to say to him, Don't bother to hunt up someone to teach you how to think, just keep on thinking.

M. T. W.

A Bit of Understanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bay St. Louis, Miss.

THROUGH the sewing room window Mrs. X could see her three daughters coming up the walk, the two older ones talking earnestly to little Jane, who carried a white envelope in her hand.

"An invitation," thought the mother, "Jane must be delighted. There have been so few parties this winter."

She waited expectantly; but as the girls came into the house she realized that their talk was not the happy chatter of anticipation. After a brief greeting, the older girls went about their own affairs, leaving Jane alone with her mother.

"Have you an invitation, Jane?" asked Mrs. X.

"Yes," replied Jane briefly, "Dorothy has invited me to her party."

"How nice! I wonder if your organdy dress needs any attention. When is the party?"

"I'm not going," Jane announced. "Not going!"

"No. John Burman stepped on my foot today and never said 'Excuse me.' I'm not going to any party he's invited to." And Jane burst into tears.

Mrs. X was astounded. Such conduct was utterly unlike Jane. But Jane was one of the many children who find it difficult to speak freely of their inmost thoughts and deepest problems. Direct questioning would be useless just now.

"Surely, dear," said the mother gently, "you're not going to let this little unpleasantness keep you from Dorothy's party!"

"I'm not going," repeated Jane decidedly. "I don't care what the big girls say—I'm not going."

"I can't understand your feeling this way, Jane, just over one boy's having annoyed you."

"He's not the only one. Helen's invited, and I just can't stand her and her crowd."

"There's more to this than meets the ear!" thought the mother. Then she spoke again with quiet reasonableness.

"My dear, if you wish to go to parties, you must learn to get along pleasantly with everyone. You mustn't allow yourself to be unloving and critical. You mustn't hurt Dorothy's feelings just because you do not like all her friends."

Jane sobbed afresh. "The big girls scolded me. They said Dorothy's sister is their friend, and if I don't go, it will hurt all their feelings, too. But I can't help that; I'm not going."

Thinking that some enthusiasm concerning the party might divert the child from this unhappy train of thought, and reveal the root of the trouble, Mrs. X then said:

"Let me see your invitation, dear. What a pretty envelope and card! And see—here it says, 'Bring your yo-yo.' Probably they are planning some game or contest with the yo-yos. Well, you have none, but you can borrow Dick's."

"Dick has lost his, and I haven't a cent left to buy me one," sobbed Jane.

"But, my dear, you will have your allowance before the party."

"It won't do any good. I still owe you for the roller skates, and after I get Dorothy a present there won't be enough left for a yo-yo."

Now the dilemma was completely revealed! Jane, eager for roller skates, had mortgaged her allowance for several weeks ahead to buy them. Her financial problem seemed to her almost overwhelming. Unwilling to tell her sisters of an affair which was strictly between herself and her mother, Jane had formulated other excuses for not attending the party, and in the argument which followed, had apparently reiterated these excuses until she almost believed them herself. Always conscientious about money matters, Jane had deliberately incurred an obligation in the purchase of the roller skates, and she had not thought of side-stepping any part of it. She had been ready to forgo the party rather than ask for further accommodation.

A wholesome respect for the little girl's integrity and business sense checked the mother's impulse to offer to finance the party preparations.

"Let me see, Jane," she said, "for some time, I have been thinking of taking all the things out of the big cedar chest, airing them, and packing them back again; but I seem not to have got it done. It would be a great help to me to have this task taken off my hands. If you will do it, I will pay for the yo-yo and the present for Dorothy. Is it a bargain?"

Jane's face cleared, and she dried her eyes.

M. F. J.

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MANY persons say, "He does equally as well." They should say, "He does equally well." Some spell grammar "grammer" and disappoint "disappoint." Still others say, "Did you ever meet him?" instead of "Have you ever met him?" It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom," and how frequently the simplest words are mispronounced. Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's," or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words—colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Trotzky and the Revolution

A Review by WILLIAM H. CHAMBERLIN

The History of the Russian Revolution; Vol. I: The Overthrow of Tsarism, by Leon Trotsky. Translated by Max Eastman. New York: Simon and Schuster. $4.

MR. LEON TROTZKY'S history of the Russian Revolution, of which this is the first volume, gives every promise of exceeding in interest, vividness and authority anything previously written on this greatest social upheaval of the modern age. This is not to suggest that Mr. Trotzky should be accepted as an infallible guide to the understanding of the complicated chain of events that preceded and followed the establishment of the Soviet régime. He is an avowed and passionate partisan. Many of his interpretations are open to dispute by those who do not share his uncompromisingly Marxian revolutionary viewpoint.

But when one has discounted the fact that his attitude toward the revolutionary developments, in which he himself played so conspicuous a part, is that not of an impartial judge, but of an eloquent advocate, the significance of his book remains very great. The historical testimony of Trotzky, the man who was head of the Petrograd Soviet at the moment when the Bolsheviki overthrew the Kerensky régime on Nov. 7, 1917, who was shortly afterward head of the Soviet Peace Delegation at Brest-Litovsk, who was War Commissar throughout the civil war, would have been highly interesting in any case.

A Ruthless Fighter

But the interest and fascination of Trotzky's narrative are enhanced by the fact that the author is the most brilliant of Russian revolutionary publicists. Not only can he describe most vividly the revolutionary scenes, but he can give this confused rush of events a certain order and pattern, based on his own philosophy of life. Had Mr. Trotzky remained politically active in the Soviet Union he would, in all probability, have found neither time nor opportunity to write such a frank exposition of the Revolution as one finds in the present volume. Trotzky's personal tragedy, his political defeat and banishment from the Soviet Union, was history's gain.

Mr. Trotzky, whose Soviet citizenship has recently been taken away, is officially considered in the Soviet Union a counter-revolutionary, and his adherents have been stigmatized as "a leading detachment of the world bourgeoisie." One must say that the bourgeoisie receives uncommonly short shrift in the present volume. Time and exile have not added mellowness and tolerance to the list of Mr. Trotzky's personal qualities. Although his history is in no sense cast in the form of memoirs (he refers to himself in the book in the third person and relies not so much on recollection as on a mass of documentary and other sources), he remains a fighter, keen, brilliant, ruthless, capable perhaps of understanding his opponents, but never of pitying or sympathizing with them.

The present book covers the period from the overthrow of Tsarism on March 12, 1917, to the eve of the so-called "July days," when workers, soldiers and sailors with Bolshevist sympathies indulged in an abortive and disorderly demonstration against the Provisional Government. A second volume will take the narrative down to the actual seizure of power by the Bolsheviki on Nov. 7, 1917.

The March Revolution

Mr. Trotzky rightly emphasizes the unplanned character of the popular rebellion which, followed by a mutiny of the Petrograd garrison, overthrew the Tsarist régime only three or four years after the three hundredth anniversary of the accession to power of the Romanoff dynasty had been celebrated with pomp and circumstance throughout Russia. This March Revolution should serve as an object lesson to those who believe that repressive measures alone can serve an outworn and unpopular régime. The Tsar's police had served him well in the matter of removing active revolutionary figures from the political scene. When the rebellion broke out in Petrograd Lenin and Zonoviev were in Switzerland; Stalin and Kamenev were in Siberian exile; Trotzky himself was in New York; other outstanding leaders both of the Bolsheviki and of other revolutionary parties were abroad, in exile or in prison. There was an underground Bolshevist committee in Petrograd; but its influence on the course of the uprising was negligible. No political party or group can claim credit for the decisive episode in the downfall of Tsarism; the mutiny of regiment after regiment in the Petrograd garrison. The Tsarist régime simply toppled over from its own weakness.

Among the points which were confused by early accounts of the Revolution and in regard to which Mr. Trotzky bases himself on a solid mass of historical evidence are the reluctance with which the Duma assumed responsibility for the revolutionary movement, the relative speed with which the Bolsheviki conquered the support of the majority of the Petrograd workers, the great actual power which the Soviets exercised in many cases long before the Bolshevist Revolution took place under the slogan: "All power to the Soviets."

Disputable Conclusions

He emphasizes the great change in Bolshevist tactics which Lenine's arrival in April, 1917, produced. Perhaps an element of personal bitterness leads Mr. Trotzky to overstress the caution and moderation of Stalin and Kamenev during the first weeks of the Revolution. But that Lenine's genius in forecasting the course of the revolutionary barometer made it possible for him at one bound to leap over some stages which many old Bolsheviki regarded as indispensable preliminaries to Socialist revolution is scarcely open to question.

While Mr. Trotzky has assembled more of the main facts of the Revolution than any other writer on the subject, his partisanship at times leads him to conclusions which are at least disputable. He shows a persistent tendency to gloss over the fiercer excesses that accompanied the break-up of the old order: the repeated cases of slaughter of naval officers by soldiers, the atrocities that frequently accompanied the peasant seizures of the estates. He endeavors rather too completely to fit into a pattern of conscious social reorganization processes of disintegration that had in them enormous elements of the blind and elemental, and no small admixture of sheer bestiality.

He exaggerates the willingness of the moderate socialist parties to hand over all power to the bourgeoisie; as a matter of fact the "bourgeois" Provisional Government, as Trotzky shows himself, had scarcely a vestige of real power from the first day of its existence and was continually being checked by the Soviet, long before the latter slipped out of the control of the moderate socialists and passed over to the Bolsheviki.

Deterioration of Production

He is inclined to see a capitalist conspiracy in the deterioration of production that followed the Revolution. Some of the more intransigent industrialists may have reckoned that the closing of their factories would be an effective means of bridling the Revolution. But such factors as the complete breakdown of labor discipline, the occasional arbitrary arrests and removals of unpopular engineers and foremen, combined with the growing chaos in the transportation system, were more important in determining the downward curve of production than any conscious "sabotage" on the part of employers.

Occasionally the bitter brilliance which is the distinctive literary quality of the work palls on the reader, and one feels that a devastating characterization is not necessarily an accurate one. His remark that "the old woman Breshko-Breshkovskaya, whom the Social Revolutionaries called the grandmother of the Russian Revolution,' zealously forced herself as godmother on the Russian counter-revolution," while witty enough, is scarcely a fair or adequate characterization of one of the pioneer idealists of the Russian revolutionary movement, who turned against her own aristocratic class and spent many years in Siberian exile because of her devotion to her ideas.

But if the book to some extent suffers from the weaknesses of Trotzky's prejudices, it reflects in full measure the strong qualities which have made the author one of the most magnetic personalities of the present time. One finds in it flashing imagination, the combined power of vivid description and philosophical analysis, rich erudition and a broad sense of historical perspective; above all, a passionate, just because a partisan recreation of those turbid, momentous days when an old social order was dissolving in Russia and the dim, raw outlines of the new one were perceptible to the few fanatical Marxian enthusiasts who, like Trotzky, combined the powers of doers and dreamers. Nowhere else will the reader find the story of the Revolution set down with such fullness and brilliance. This first volume and the books which will follow it are indispensable to anyone who wishes to understand how and why the Soviet régime came into existence.

The Christian Science Monitor
WALLACE THOMPSON
Whose "Greater America" (Dutton) Will Be Reviewed Later in These Columns.

Theories of Beauty

Philosophies of Beauty from Socrates to Robert Bridges, selected and edited by E. F. Carritt. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.25.

IN THIS serene anthology Mr. Carritt has collected representative replies made by philosophers to the question, "What is beauty?" In concise introductions he has summarized the attitude of each principal thinker and has placed him in his historical position. Translations from foreign languages are generally by the compiler and are accomplished with notable grace and distinction.

It is significant that five-sixths of the volume is devoted to writers of date later than the year 1700, and that about one-third is devoted to our contemporaries. For speculation in pure æsthetics is a comparatively recent growth in philosophy. From Plato is generally supposed to have come what is considered the confusion between æsthetics and ethics, between the "beautiful" and the "good"; yet paradoxically Plato has been the inspiration of innumerable artists

Croce (who is Mr. Carritt's favorite, along with Plato, among æstheticians) is admirably translated here into simple, lucid English; in his writings we see the tendency toward æsthetic specialization. But in Croce's case, as in the case of many other writers here represented, we incline to feel doubts as to whether their ideas can be grasped within the brief space that can be devoted to each. The intention is of course to give the young student a general introduction to the problems of æsthetics; but the range is so wide that the book may make for superficiality. Mr. Carritt would probably himself admit that the intensive study of one system is more profitable at the outset of an inquiry of this kind.

Of doubtful value, then, to the neophyte, in whom it may encourage too glib a confidence of acquaintance with the masters, the book's chief attraction will be to those already familiar with the ground and desirous of renewing their knowledge of, stimulating again their taste for, the many thinkers, from the author of the "Memorabilia" to the author of "The Testament of Beauty," who have pursued the fascinating problem of the nature of beauty.

Negro Folk Songs

The Carolina Low-Country, by members of the Society for the Preservation of Spirituals. New York: Macmillan. $5.

HERE is a book which we believe to be unique among the many which are offered in behalf of folk songs, spirituals, chanteys and the like. Although the reader is constantly impressed with the sincerity of the authors, he admires the restraint with which each handles a topic that must for the moment seem of surpassing importance. Mr. Augustine T. Smythe in his preface writes: ". . . from the original plan of merely printing and publishing a collection of spirituals, which has so often been done before, the idea developed into a desire to express in one book the feelings of the members of the society and of all others of similar heritage, towards the songs themselves and the black people who sing them; and towards the region in which they live, its natural aspects, its history, its triumphs, defeats, despairs and recoveries, and its tremendous hold upon the hearts, lives and thoughts of those to whom it is home."

Mr. DuBose Heyward contributes an enlightening chapter on "The Negro in the Low-Country" and Mr. Robert Gordon discusses "The Negro Spiritual" clearly and dispassionately. "While recognizing the importance of the spiritual in plantation life," he writes, "we must be on our guard against the common but erroneous idea that the spiritual was almost the only type of song known and sung by the Negro . . . He knew and sang the songs of the riverman and the sailor. The popular hits of the day, sentimental love songs, humorous minstrel songs, fiddle and banjo tunes were his if he desired to sing them. . . . Equally erroneous is the idea that the spiritual was the only type of song sung by the Negro when at church . . . I have often asked . . . older Negroes to sing the songs they used to sing at church . . . Without exception they have begun with a long list of hymns . . . The spiritual has always belonged clearly to the more emotional side of religion . . . Today the country preacher can gauge with some precision his own effectiveness . . . by the number of spirituals he calls forth."

Later in the chapter we read: "For a singer to keep time in two rhythms is common. On one occasion I witnessed what was actually the beating of three different rhythms at one time by a single singer. One foot rested firmly on the heel and tapped with the toe. The other foot rocked back and forth, tapping alternately with heel and toe and doubling the time. But the two feet were not precisely synchronized . . . the hands meanwhile clapped a three against the two and four of the feet."

A fascinating chapter, this, and a fitting prelude to the 50 spirituals which follow, edited and arranged by Katherine C. Hutson, Josephine Pinckney, and Caroline Pinckney Rutledge. "Come En Go Wid Me," "Welcome Table" and others are given with the necessary extra scorings for "Hand-clapping," "Right Foot" and "Left Foot." The reader, if he be not too sophisticated, will probably at once endeavor to gather about him a few of his friends to "try out" the effect. Lucky indeed will be he who can compass his part at the first attempt.

The book is beautifully illustrated with paintings by Alice Huger Smith, etchings by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner and pen-and-ink drawings by Albert Simmons. Augustine T. S. Stoney contributes piquant end papers in the form of a pictorial map of the Low-Country and Anna Heyward Taylor has provided a colorful jacket. G. M. S.

The City of Riches

Nature Fantasy in Australia, by Alec H. Chisholm. London: Dent. 12s. 6d. net.

ALTHOUGH most men realize what immense strides the study of natural history has made since the Victorian Age, fewer perhaps are aware that it has become a definite province of literature as well. The number of really good books written about birds and beasts and flowers during the twentieth century is quite astonishing, and great names like Hudson in England and Burroughs in the United States have been followed by a heritage whose writers compare very favorably with the best novelists and essayists.

In spite of this high standard of workmanship, I should be inclined to place Mr. Chisholm in the front rank of the nature writers, though his name is very little known outside Australia. He is an altogether delightful writer, imaginative in thought and graphic in expression, well versed in literary allusion, individual in color, style and temper. He shows sympathy for nature's poetry as well as perception of her secrets.

Thus brilliantly gifted, Mr. Chisholm finds a congenial medium for the display of his qualities in the bird-life of the city of Sydney and among the sandstone gullies and plateaux and the richer shale areas within a radius of 50 miles. He exhibits a quite impassioned feeling for the rugged and ragged wastes of the sandstone, and considering that nearly 300 species of birds, of the most diverse genera and habits, enliven its "torn cliffs and grim moorlands," together with the fragments of jungle on the shale, he has a happy hunting-ground indeed. He claims with good reason that in respect of the variety, prodigality and interest of its bird-population Sydney is the richest city in the world. Though it is a temperate region, both tropical (honeyeasters, etc.) and subtropical (cat-birds, etc.) species are abundant in it, and the author describes how 26 species nested in one suburban garden while 45 bathed in its pool.

His profound knowledge of the avifauna of Australia enables him to give us refreshing and close vignettes of every type of bird, from the fairylike emu-wrens and heath-wrens, the commoner fly-catchers, warblers, chats and robins to such aristocrats as the lyre-bird and the bower-birds. The reader will marvel at the æsthetic capacity of the bower-bird to use charcoal as a deliberate paint (moistened with saliva) for the walls of his bower, but he will be captivated by a host of details about the songs and airy manners and original customs of many a tiny bird who is hardly even a name to the English or American naturalist.

Mr. Chisholm makes every bird he writes about a kind of lyric, but we shall perhaps be most taken with his account of the lyre-bird, because of the fame of this wonderful species and its near-extinction by the ravages of the plumage trade. He tells us to our relief, that there is no fear nowadays that this distinguished bird, remarkable not only for the decorativeness of the male, but for his exceptional mocking powers as a singer, will disappear. Simply by listening to the lyre-bird, says Mr Chisholm, you can tell what species frequent the neighborhood, so highly developed are the bird's powers of mimicry.

The author's acuteness of observation will appeal to some readers, his capture of the spirit of place to others his wise and humane attitude to others and his literary caliber to all who care about writing as an art. These virtues, thus blended, and a text enriched by many admirable photographs, make a book to be treasured H. J. M.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

And Now It's the Irish

AND NOW it's the Irish . . . We might have known they wouldn't remain long outside the ropes . . . It is the Hon. Mrs. Frances Porter who writes:

"Another injustice to Ireland! Since you were engaged in putting Mr. Scarborough right, why not have explained that Graves and Shaw are both Irish? The next thing we'll hear is that Oliver Goldsmith is English; also Lords Roberts, Kitchener, Nelson and others whom we Irish have been kind enough to hand them. I'll concede them William Shakespeare but we'll keep William Orpen and the rest! ! ! . . .

"I have a dear friend, an Englishwoman, who frequently comes and tells me just how I should run my apartment, even to the decorations. Her certainty that her ways are superior to my Irish ones rouses a sense of defiance in me. I tell her in perfectly good plain Irish that it's my apartment and I'll run it my way—but the moment she leaves me I meekly do all she told me. She's right. The English always are—that's the trouble!"

* * *

The justice of Mrs. Porter's complaint is beyond dispute . . . But the reason we didn't mention the nationality of Graves, Shaw et al. was that we thought it unnecessary, assuming that everybody understood that all great Englishmen are Irish . . . When not Scottish or Welsh . . . In fact, are there any more Sassenachs—except, of course, the Sitwells?

No one familiar with the course of modern English literature, music, drama and art could fail to recognize the Irish brogue in them . . . Nor do the Shaws and the Strongs and the Baxes and the Orpens ever try to conceal their Celtic affiliations . . . They're Irish and proud of it . . . Indeed, we think we discern racial propaganda in much that comes to us under a quite alien mien . . . Only the other day we saw a play one of whose characters was described in the program book as a "Scotch lady" . . . The actress who played the rôle brought to her interpretation an accent redolent of peat and bog.

But are the English wrong in claiming for themselves all the great Irish poets and politicians? . . . Is it not a fact that most of these Irishmen had to leave Ireland for England before they amounted to anything? . . . London seems to be a town that all the English want to get away from, while the rest of the world—except perhaps a few Frenchmen, Italians and Germans—wants to get back to it . . . Because England, you see, is the actual mother of her colonies—and ex-colonies—and the adoptive mother of the best-behaved Scots and Irishmen . . . So, if it were not for England, where would most of us be?

* * *

One of the many advantages of the British form of government is the opportunity of raising any subject to the level of a public issue by obtaining an expression of royal opinion on it . . . It is true that in the United States an attempt is made to substitute news editors for royalty for this purpose, but without much success . . . American editors in recent years have taken to promoting certain artistic events to the dignity of representation in the news columns . . . Unfortunately their equipment for handling these matters does not always equal their good will . . . Thus, reporters were sent by the news agencies to "cover" the recent première of Mr. Shaw's newest play in Boston . . . The world was informed that the first night audience was "bewildered" by the play . . . Perhaps the reporters were describing their own feelings about it . . . Nobody who had seen the earlier efforts of Mr. Shaw could have been bewildered by this one . . . Bewilderment would have been rather a relief.

How much better is the way of the English who, as Mrs. Porter says, are always right . . . Prince George intimates that many books, and particularly novels, are, in his opinion, too long for modern reading conditions . . . Then the question automatically becomes legitimate news, and all that remains for the editors to do is to interview authorities on the subject . . . The Morning Post of London therefore has referred the matter to various authors, publishers and librarians, and printed their comments . . . Business men, it appears, like their books short, library readers like theirs long and women readers are an enigma . . . The last comment was perhaps gratuitous.

* * *

The preference of the business men is not difficult to understand . . . It is analogous to that of the distinguished American leaders in business, professions and public affairs—according to the Motion Picture National Preference Poll—for screen "thrillers" . . . Obviously, men who have important things to do can devote little consecutive time to reading . . . There is time to go to the movies, to play golf and to hold luncheon conferences, but hardly to read books, at least not long ones . . . With library patrons it is different . . . They have, as a rule, plenty of time . . . But it is natural that the leaders of public thought, the persons engaged in the serious pursuits of making money and mending political fences, should want their books short and snappy.

What would these men say if we told them that we have read books of 150 pages that seemed needlessly protracted, and others of three volumes that were too short? . . . Probably just what we say to the preference of "prominent intellectuals," as reported by the movie poll, for slapstick comedy—"pure swank."

A Japanese Novel

The Mother, by Yusuke Tsurumi. New York: Henkle. $2.50.

WHAT is described as the first modern Japanese novel to be published in the United States comes with a prefatory note by Dr. Charles A. Beard, the historian. In the note Dr. Beard outlines the author's work as a government official, as a publicist, and as organizer of a Liberal party. As a novelist Mr. Tsurumi won a popular success with "The Mother," here presented in English dress, and with the play and the film which attracted great crowds.

"The Mother" is based on the Japanese concept of family life. The author declares that it was written both as an appeal and as a protest; an appeal to Japanese women to realize their position as the mothers of the nation, a protest against the way in which the self-sacrificing devotion of Japanese women has been abused by men. With such a theme, presented with a keen sense of emotional effect, it is no wonder that the book was talked about.

The story is that of a mother left with three young children and scant means. The mother refuses to be submerged, or to allow her children to sink below the level of her husband's family. Asako herself was of humble rank, but her husband had been an educated gentleman, and in spite of all hindrances, all disappointments and all losses, in spite of the pull of her early home associations, and the longing for a congenial second marriage, Asako was resolved to give her children the same kind of education that their father had received, and fit them for the same position in society. Her duty was not simply to find them modest food and shelter; it was to give them large opportunities.

This she accomplished. Against the custom of her people she went into business and became successful. She had much to endure in a business world directed by men. She faced failure more than once. She faced personal insult and humiliation. Her devotion to her children made it possible for her to endure such trials, it gave her courage to continue and it sharpened her wits. It gave her the grace to accept help when she needed it. In all that seemingly man-made world of Japan in the years between 1900 and 1917, one woman steered a straight course to success, but the author assures his readers that the story is in many respects typical of Japanese life today.

The purely literary and narrative value of "The Mother" to a western reader is sufficient to justify the appearance of the book in English. Dr. Beard warns the reader of some differences between the western and the Japanese method of writing. The Japanese writes in flashes, rather than in continuity. The Japanese sees no impropriety in breaking the narrative and going back to something that happened earlier. He deals briefly with great moments, profound situations. If this difference in technique is taken into consideration, Mr. Tsurumi's work seems less thin.

It is perhaps impossible for a western reader to estimate "The Mother" purely as a piece of fiction. Inevitably, the emphasis will be on its racial characteristics, and those, after all, constitute the chief reason for reading it. It is a revelation of Japanese thought.

The author has been his own translator.

To the 12 volumes of Everyman's Encyclopædia has been added as a supplementary volume a World Atlas, containing 197 pages of maps of continents and countries, 27 pages of world maps and 197 pages of index with 35,000 entries.

War's Unemployed

Time Stood Still—1914-1918, by Paul Cohen-Portheim. New York: Dutton. $3.

"THE Great War," says Mr. Cohen-Portheim in the preface to this book, "was absolutely beyond human imagination; that is why it could continue for years and why there is danger of new wars." A disaster to a few people awakens our horror; multiply the few and make them millions and our imagination will not reach so far. Books which recount individual war experiences, though horrible, may be salutary reading; they stretch a little further the limits of our imagination. But it is not enough that we should read of the horrors of modern battle. There must be books about the non-combatant side of the war, a side which has been little treated because its heroisms and tragedies, its cruelties, greeds and fears are less spectacular, and because such books would strip disguise from the popular conscience. For the moral collapse of a people is seen without redeeming heroisms in the shelter of war-time civilian life; and all who succumbed to patriotic hysteria during the late war are accessories before the fact of that moral collapse.

The extent of this collapse is one of the preoccupations of Mr. Cohen-Portheim's personal narrative of his experiences as a German civilian prisoner in two British internment camps. Here is the pointless monotony of war with a vengeance. To be interned behind barbed wire for three years without anything to do; to have all purpose removed from one's life, all responsibility, to have no privacy at any time, to see no new faces, to live in an artificial community consisting only of men of military age—that was the life of a civilian prisoner. Time for them stood still. There was not even the satisfaction the soldier has that he is, in spite of himself, a hero. Neither was there much of that comradeship common to the soldier. The civilian prisoner, reduced to futility, had nothing to do but wait, without hope or fear.

As an artist, Mr. Cohen-Portheim must have suffered more than most from this negation of individuality, but he had had the perception to get the experience into perspective and he has no bitterness. He insists that it is his experience and not a generalization from it. It is the stupidity of war that provides its farce. In his first camp at Knockaloe there was, for example, a Mexican who was interned because his name was Schulz, though he had not a drop of German blood in him. He was entirely indifferent to his situation and amused himself by making ships and inserting them into bottles. Another prisoner was a Negro who was actually Egyptian, but who being a Mohammedan had declared himself to be a subject of the Caliph, who was Turkish and therefore an enemy. The Negro was quite content. To crown all this there was an English boy, a painter, who had been interned for innocently sketching fortifications.

The author was subsequently transferred to Wakefield, which was known as the "gentleman's camp"—the definition of a gentleman being a man who could pay 10 shillings a week for his keep. Wakefield was divided into four camps which regarded one another with a righteous hostility which was nationalism in miniature. The author's own fellows did not prove to be very interesting, but one of the camps was chiefly in the hands of aristocrats, who were original in living in a state of absurd social formality.

Some of the life histories he discovered were interesting and the effects of internment on some he met afterward are instructive. Mr. Cohen-Portheim himself entered Knockaloe as a painter and left Wakefield as a writer—an interesting episode of his personal evolution. The most pathetic episode recorded in the book occurred when on his way under guard to Holland, he was asked for his fare in a Nottingham tram and was utterly bewildered. To be treated as a human being, with the liberty of paying a tram fare, and not as a number, was overwhelming.

This is an age of vast industrial organization impatient of individuality, and modern war has that system's ruthlessness—even its thousands of forcibly unemployed. Who, under the industrial system, could deceive himself that modern war could be romantic?

V. S. PRITCHETT

Miss E. M. Delafield's "Diary of a Provincial Lady," whose American publisher is Harper, was reviewed in these columns from the London edition (Macmillan) on Jan. 10, 1931.

Volumes 7 and 8 have been added to the Dutton Everyman's Encyclopædia, covering Hag-Mas.

Harcourt Brace is publishing in America the first three of The Hogarth Letters: Mr. E. M. Forster's "To Madan Blanchard," Viscount Cecil's "To an M. P. on Disarmament" and Miss Rosamond Lehmann's "To a Sister."

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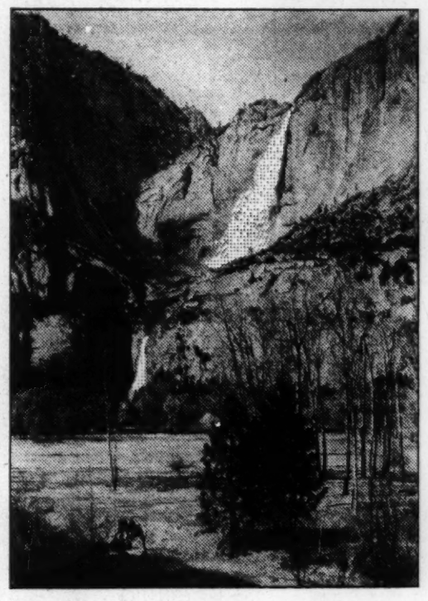

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THE HOME FORUM

A Freeze and a Thaw

THE 7:23 was "my" train. It got me to the city at just the right hour for commencing my evening's work. It is immaterial what I do, although part of my job is to furnish copy for the patient compositor.

The 7:23 also appeared to be "her" train, she being a demure little person of uncertain age, who nightly traveled cityward the same as myself. Her clothes were not cut according to the latest fashion, but their quality was unmistakable. Unmistakable also was the quality of her smile, which was singularly winning, together with the cheerful optimism with which she beamed alike upon man, woman or child, especially the child unfortunate enough to be traveling at that hour instead of sleeping cozily at home.

My first conversation with her occurred during a bitter cold week, specifically on a Friday night, when the car was teeming with youth en route to a school championship hockey match. As I slid into the seat beside her, she gave me an amused glance.

"Is it possible that *we* were ever as important as *they*?" she questioned.

"I'm sure we were never so omnipresent as *they*," I returned, somewhat ungraciously, I admit, as one of them exuberantly swung an imaginary hockey stick, which, if real, would have soundly clipped the top of my head. The net result, however, was a forward pass at my hat, which suddenly skidded over my left eye.

"Sorry," airily spake the owner of the offending arm.

"You ought to be," I grumbled, as I straightened my headgear.

At that moment the conductor was upon us. Neither my seat mate nor I was ready for him. She was deft-handed, however, and speedily produced her ticket. I, being slower, made clumsy work of extracting mine from my pocketbook.

"Sorry," I murmured apologetically, smiling up at him.

There was no answering flicker of so much as an eyelash as he turned an impassive face toward the people across the aisle. I felt as though someone had dropped a handful of snow down the back of my neck; and I probably showed it, for the Little Lady said with amusement: "Don't mind him. He's always like that. I've been giving him the sunshine of my smile every night for three months, but I've had no success at thawing his frozen countenance. I should think," she continued, "that he might be a great asset in warm weather, for he seems to chill the car when he enters it."

I agreed, somewhat absent-mindedly, for I suddenly remembered the "Sorry" of the animated young windmill that had knocked my hat over my eye. I tardily, and somewhat guiltily, wondered if . . . But probably he hadn't expected me to answer. I glanced up. At that moment he glanced down. I smiled. He grinned. The white flag waved and all was well.

Within the next five minutes the train pulled into the station, and, as we surged toward the door, the Little Lady remarked: "Perhaps I shall see you tomorrow night. I leave the library a bit early during the winter months, as the next train does not connect with my bus."

"I shall look for you," I assured her heartily, as we parted.

The following night the train appeared deserted as I stepped aboard. There were no end of vacant seats, but I hunted until I found the Little Lady at the end of the forward car. She nodded brightly as I seated myself beside her. "This is New England weather with a vengeance, isn't it?" she inquired.

"It certainly is," I agreed, as a blast of balmy air invaded the car through an open window. "It doesn't seem possible that the thermometer could rocket to such heights in so short a time. It's warm enough to thaw the very stones."

She laughed. "It *might* even thaw our conductor," at which we both laughed, for the fancy was amusing. But when he appeared the air grew chill, as usual. We turned up our coat collars and continued with impersonal topics of conversation.

As we entered the "yards," our conductor came and sat down in the seat ahead of us, spreading out his collection of tickets and coupons as conductors are wont to do at the end of a run. Having arranged them to his satisfaction, he turned abruptly in his seat and addressed us.

"Barring a few short cold snaps, it's been a pretty fair winter, hasn't it?" he inquired.

"Yes."

"Oh yes, indeed," we managed to gasp out, thoroughly taken by surprise.

"It's been wonderfully easy on the coal bins," I further contributed, determined that conversation should not lag, even at the price of banality.

With a roar unheard by any in the car save the Little Lady and me, the iceberg cracked up. Our conductor smiled upon us. "I guess I hit it about right," he chuckled, snapping an elastic band around a bunch of tickets. "'Bout a month ago," he explained, "an oil-burner man offered to install one of his burners on trial. I needn't keep it if I didn't like it. Well, the weather was warm, but I told him to go ahead, not expecting to get any sort of a fair test from it. Then this last cold snap came on. Thermometer went down ker-plunk, and we got the coldest weather we'd had the whole winter." He chuckled again. "That heater sure had a chance to show what it could do, and the way it behaved sold it to me. Never had my steam pipes so hot in all the years I've had 'em," he concluded.

The Little Lady leaned forward eagerly. "You say you have steam?" she asked.

He nodded assent.

"I have hot water, a big house . . . one of those old-time, rambling sort, and a coal heater," she said. "Would an oil burner fit that combination?"

"Sure thing," he answered, "Keep you warm as toast."

With a few more questions which each of us hoped might sound intelligent, we prolonged the conversation until the train came to a standstill in the station. As we descended the steps, our conductor gave us both hands in assistance instead of the more usual perfunctory peck at the elbow.

"Good night," we chorused.

"G'night," he answered.

"Well," observed the Little Lady as we walked down the platform, "wasn't he pleased to think he got the jump on the weather?"

"Yes," I agreed, as we parted at the entrance to the Elevated, "that belated winter freeze certainly occasioned a genuine spring thaw."

G. M. S.

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From a Painting by Hans Peter Feddersen-The Christian Science Monitor

The Estate of My Neighbor

THE country estate which was the early home of the North Frisian painter, Hans Peter Feddersen, lies in the locality which later became the arena for most of his artistic activity. The home which the artist later acquired for himself had already seen a century and a half of service. It was this antiquity, together with the historical and traditional wealth of his surroundings, which did much to further Mr. Feddersen's art. An ardent love for his homeland, as a foundation for cultural breadth, made him a faithful depicter of home subjects. The turbulent North Sea which borders that portion of Schleswig-Holstein known as North Friesland, and the stormy skies which lower above, play an important part in Feddersen's art.

In his picture, "The Estate of My Neighbor," the necessity for solidly built homes is made eloquent. The scarcity of trees to act as windbreaks have emphasized the need of sound roofs and of walls to withstand the onslaught of the elements.

In the faithful reproduction of the material at hand lies the charm of Mr. Feddersen's art. Travelers who know the country recognize immediately that this artist has transferred to canvas what they have seen in actuality. The play of light and shade on the bricks of his cottage walls is especially good. His exquisite artistic sense permits the beholder to share his deep feeling for his native surroundings. All his work is carried out with an appreciative eye that weighs values. A number of Feddersen's paintings have been acquired as ethnological documents by the Art Museum of the not far distant city of Flensburg. These assist materially in completing the historical data, which this Museum is endeavoring to preserve for the cultural education of the future.

Shawls and Calashes

Remond [the colored caterer] was in his profession an aristocrat. He looked after the lighting and cleaning of the hall and provided the ladies' maids, who took care of the camel's hair shawls worn by the matrons through all the assemblies. These were so valuable that they were carefully numbered so that there could be no danger of their being lost or confused with others. The young belles, however, of that day wore small hoods, or, in winter, caps of fur. These were made with a frill of lace about the face and finished with a coquettish bow that tied under the chin. Pumpkin hoods were frequently seen, while a silk calash was a fine protection for the elaborately puffed and curled heads of the ladies of that day. Many of the frocks that they wore to the parties, although made of rich stuff brought from over the seas, were very simple. There were India muslins of gossamer fineness and lustrous silks, while for the older people there were stiff brocaded crêpes of a tint to delight the eye, with occasionally a turban made of the stuff to match the dress. I remember, a Salem lady who attended a ball wearing a crimson Merino gown with turban to match while another wore sad colored silk with an elaborately embroidered collar trimmed with lace and a white muslin turban. Camel's hair shawls were not the only ones that were worn, although they were the most popular kind. It was considered in those days most elegant for a lady between the age of thirty and forty to wear, as a part of her street costume, a shawl of this kind, showing a white center finished with a sober border of palm leaves in dull blue and black. These were worn thrown over the shoulder and draped over one arm according to the prevailing style. I have in my trunk several of these; two of them were given to me by royalty, and, as they were fashioned more elaborately because they had been specially ordered by the ruler, they are very superior.

There are some wonderful shawls locked up in the trunks you are to open after you have read these words. They were brought from India and are of crêpe, some of them a vivid scarlet worked in designs of black and gold. You will see how marvelous in texture they are. There are so many of them that one or more can be given to each one of the children as a legacy from their great-grandmother. . . .

You remember that when commerce was on the seas father's ships sailed to every known port. They brought home in their holds roll upon roll of rich stuff for gowns, together with these camel's hair shawls. Few, if any, were plain in coloring, but showed a combination of well-chosen colors.—MARY HARROD NORTHEND, in "Memories of Old Salem. Drawn from the Letters of a Great-Grandmother."

Threepence a Bunch!

At the crossroads of two busy arteries—one running down to the City, the other racing towards the heart of Kent—I waited for a friend who had invited me to share the stillness of the country with her for twenty-four hours.

Under the archway of an unfrequented door sat a rosy-faced old lady on a camp stool, at her feet a large, rough basket, still partially filled with daffodils.

"Daffodils, threepence a bunch. Fresh daffodils." She need not have told us they were fresh, for the whole air was pungent with that spring fragrance which fresh daffodils always bring with them.

"Threepence a bunch!" I said to myself. "Fancy getting all that gold for threepence!" And, even though I was actually on my way to the land of daffodils, I edged over to the archway and bought two bunches.

While she was wrapping them up a shrill voice behind piped: "Daffodils! I wonder how much!"

"Threepence a bunch," came the voice from the camp stool.

"Oh, Freddie! You buy a bunch for Mummy and I'll get a bunch for Dad."

In a moment one felt that spring had met spring! They seemed to be dancing with the daffodils and sunbeams! Two diminutive pocket-books flashed out and pennies were counted; then off up the street frolicked the daffodils.

A workman passed with his bag of tools; passed, but turned and came back.

"How much are they, Missus?"

"Threepence a bunch."

He laid down his tools gently, fumbled for his threepence, found it, and smilingly took his sheaf of gold.

"Daffodils, threepence a bunch. Fresh daffodils," sang the rosy-faced old lady.

A couple wandered over to the archway, the young man taking a bunch out of the basket. I felt as he gazed at them that he was seeing much more than a handful of daffodils. He asked the price.

"Threepence a bunch."

"Oh, Ernest!" protested his sweet little helpmeet, "don't spend money on unnecessary things. We *must* save if we want to have a home of our own."

"I feel that they are necessary," he replied quietly, and picked out two lovely bunches which she took reluctantly. How I longed to tell her that he was building their home by buying those daffodils!

Then a girl came along, who might have been considered smart. Her hat looked like Paris, and everything else was in keeping with her hat.

"How much are the daffodils?" she said in a voice which sounded like pent-up streams let loose. "And how many bunches have you got?"

The old lady counted her remaining treasures slowly: "Threepence a bunch, and there are seven bunches," she said smiling.

"I always take a bunch home on Saturday myself," she added.

"I'll take all that you can let me have," said the smart girl.

The old lady had come to the end of her wrapping paper, so the girl held the daffodils on her arm. I had no idea until that moment how becoming daffodils could be!

And now the old lady was folding her camp stool, and picking up her basket with its one solitary bunch of daffodils. I should like to have spoken to her, for I felt in a vague way that she was doing her bit for humanity—and had helped me to go ahead and do mine—but at that moment a cheery voice rang out. It was my friend calling from her car, so I turned and scrambled in beside her.

As we drove away, I looked back. The old lady was starting, too. Over her arm was the rough basket and camp stool, but in her other hand she clasped her bunch of daffodils. Our eyes met and we smiled to one another. I felt she understood, for she stood there smiling and waving her bunch of daffodils till we were out of sight.

S. F. G.

I Heard an Oriole

I heard an oriole
Thrilling to the sun,
Swelling, pulsing, trilling,
Thrilling to the sun;
His song an iridescent
Spray of stars
Hurled to the earth,
Dripping with red and blue,
With gold and purple spun.

There floated upward
Through the unfathomed deep
A tranquil lily
On the pool of sleep.
His rapture caught
The chill infolded bud
Close to the sky;
Startled with light
Its lovely blush
Perfumed the steep.

I walked in autumn
To the lilac tree:
From clustered mauve
And odorous sweet
And verdure free,
A nest clung mutely
Close to the pitying bough
Blown by the breeze,
Hollow and small and singing
Its stilling song to me.

—From "Beggar of Beauty," by SUNDAR GIFFIN.

Gesundheit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Gesundheit steht in sehr hoher Geltung, sind doch die Menschen willens, eher alles andere aufzugeben als die Gesundheit. Entsprechend ihren Annahmen über den Menschen suchen sie die Gesundheit auf verschiedene Arten zu erhalten oder wieder zu erlangen. Wer glaubt, der Mensch sei ganz oder teilweise materiell, wird daher wohl materielle Verfahren zur Wiederherstellung der Gesundheit anwenden. Versagen aber solche Verfahren, so glauben die Enttäuschten allzugern, daß ihr Fall hoffnungslos sei und sie nichts mehr tun können.

Alle können sich an den einen großen Arzt, Gott, wenden, der verheißen hat: „Ich bin der Herr, dein Arzt". Was zur Erfüllung der Verheißung erforderlich ist, ist in die Worte gefaßt: „Wirst du der Stimme des Herrn, deines Gottes, gehorchen und tun, was recht ist vor ihm, und zu Ohren fassen seine Gebote und halten alle seine Gesetze". Wie man willig wird, auf Gottes Wort zu hören, findet man, daß nach dem Bericht im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose Gott den Menschen geistig, zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis, geschaffen hat.

Hier haben wir das Geheimnis der wunderbaren Heilungswerke Jesu, der wußte, daß der Mensch geistig ist. Sein Verständnis Gottes und der vollkommenen göttlichen Schöpfung verbunden mit vollständigem Gehorsam gegen Gottes Gesetze befähigte ihn, die bösen Annahmen Sünde, Krankheit, Armut und Tod, lauter Folgen von Unwissenheit oder des Ungehorsams gegen das geistige Gesetz, auszutreiben. Versteht man richtig das wahre Wesen Gottes, wie Mrs. Eddy es in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 339) in die Worte faßt: „Da Gott alles ist, gibt es keinen Raum für Sein Ungleichnis. Gott, Geist, allein hat alles geschaffen, und Er nannte es gut. Daher ist das Böse, weil es das Gegenteil vom Guten ist, unwirklich und kann nicht das Erzeugnis Gottes sein", so hat man die Verordnungen des großen Arztes befolgt. Dann ist man bereit, auf Seine Gebote zu achten,—„alle seine Gesetze zu halten".

Gottes Gesetz ist stets wohltätig; denn das Wesen Gottes ist die Liebe. Die einzige Macht, die Gott hat oder ausübt, ist eine Kraft des Guten für den Menschen und die ganze Schöpfung. Gott verleiht Gesundheit, Stärke, Frieden, Fülle, Harmonie—lauter Gaben, die segnen und heilen. Seine Gesetze werden nur dadurch befolgt, daß man sein Wesen in guten Gedanken und Handlungen widerspiegelt.

Ist Gott der Geist, und ist der Mensch, Sein Bild und Gleichnis, geistig, so ist der Glaube, daß der Mensch materiell sei, falsch. Dieser falsche Glaube führt zu dem irrigen Schluß, daß der Mensch krank sei, sündige und sterbe. Aus dem zu Furcht und Not führenden falschen Glauben, daß der Mensch materiell sei, müssen wir alle aufwachen. Mary Baker Eddy hat auf Seite 369 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit geschrieben: „In dem Verhältnis, wie die Materie für den menschlichen Begriff alle Wesenheit als Mensch verliert, in dem Verhältnis wird der Mensch ihr Herr". Die Materie verliert ihre scheinbare Wesenheit als Mensch in dem Verhältnis, wie an Stelle irriger Haß-, Groll- und Selbstsuchtsgedanken die rechten Ideen Liebe, Verzeihlichkeit und Selbstlosigkeit treten.

Nur auf eine Art können wir die Gebote Gottes halten und die Allheit des Geistes erkennen, nämlich durch rechtes Denken. Der Buchhalter, der beständig mit Zahlen zu tun hat, zweifelt nicht am Einmaleins, noch hält es für fraglich, ob es auch immer richtig funktioniere. Sein beständiges Anwenden der Zahlen und der sie beherrschenden Regeln flößt ihm Vertrauen ein. Stößt er in seinen Ziffern auf Fehler, so hält er nicht inne und überlegt, ob er die Aufgabe richtig ausarbeiten könne. Im Gegenteil, anstatt Bedenken oder Zweifel zu hegen, weist er den Irrtum zurück und tilgt ihn vollständig in seinem Denken und in seiner Arbeit. Wer die Verordnungen des großen Arztes befolgen will, muß böse Annahmen, ob Sünde oder Krankheit, zurückweisen und standhaft an der geistigen Auffassung von Gott und dem Menschen festhalten.

Die Verheißungen in der Bibel sind wahr, und alle, die willens sind, Gottes Verordnungen dadurch zu befolgen, daß sie sich von der materiellen der geistigen Auffassung des Menschen zuwenden, können sie verwirklichen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 400 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Die Sterblichen erlangen die Harmonie der Gesundheit nur, insoweit sie die Disharmonie aufgeben, die Allerhabenheit des göttlichen Gemüts anerkennen und ihre materiellen Annahmen fallen lassen". Solange die Sterblichen Gesundheit dort suchen, wo sie nicht zu finden ist, werden sie sie nicht finden. Suchen sie sie dem göttlichen Gesetz gemäß bei Gott, so werden sie finden, daß Gott Seinen Kindern immer Gesundheit und Freude gibt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HEALTH is prized very highly, men being willing to part with anything rather than health. People seek to retain or regain health in various ways, according to the nature of their beliefs about man. Thus, those who believe man to be wholly or partly material may use material methods to restore health. When such methods fail, they are apt to believe their case to be hopeless, and that there is nothing more they can do.

There is the one great Physician to whom all may turn, God, who has promised, "I am the Lord that healeth thee." The prerequisite to the fulfilling of the promise is stated in the words, "If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God, and wilt do that which is right in his sight, and wilt give ear to his commandments, and keep all his statutes." As one becomes willing to listen to the Word of God, he finds that God made man spiritual, in His image and likeness, as it is recorded in the first chapter of Genesis.

Here we have the secret of the marvelous works of healing performed by Jesus, who knew that man is spiritual. His understanding of God and His perfect creation, coupled with his complete obedience to God's laws, enabled him to cast out the evil beliefs of sin, disease, poverty, and death, all of which are the result of ignorance of or disobedience to spiritual law. When one correctly comprehends the true nature of God, as set forth by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 339), thus, "Since God is All, there is no room for His unlikeness. God, Spirit, alone created all, and called it good. Therefore evil, being contrary to good, is unreal, and cannot be the product of God," he has heeded the directions given by the great Physician. One is then ready to give ear to His commandments, or, to "keep all his statutes."

God's law is always beneficent, for the nature of God is Love. The only power God has or exercises is a force for good to man and all creation. The gifts God bestows are health, strength, peace, abundance, harmony—all of such a character as to bless and heal. His laws are obeyed only as His nature is reflected in thoughts and acts which are good.

If God is Spirit, and man, His image and likeness, is spiritual, then the belief that man is material is false. This false belief leads to the erroneous conclusion that man is sick, sinning, and dying. From the false belief that man is material, which results in fear and trouble, each one must awaken. On page 369 of Science and Health Mary Baker Eddy has written, "In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master." Matter loses its seeming entity as man in the proportion that wrong thoughts of hate, resentment, and selfishness, are replaced by the right ideas of love, forgiveness, and unselfishness.

There is but one way to keep the statutes of God and to realize the allness of Spirit. This way is to practice right thinking. The accountant who deals with numbers constantly does not doubt the multiplication table, does not doubt or question if it will work correctly all the time. His constant use of numbers and the rules governing them gives him confidence. When he is confronted with errors in his figures, he does not stop and wonder if he can work the problem correctly. No; instead of becoming fearful or doubtful, he rejects the error, completely erases it from his thought and work. Those who would obey the directions of the great Physician must reject evil beliefs, whether of sin or disease, and hold steadfastly to the spiritual sense of God and man.

The promises in the Bible are true, and may be realized by all who are willing to obey God's directions by turning from the material to the spiritual sense of man. Mrs. Eddy says on page 400 of Science and Health, "Mortals obtain the harmony of health, only as they forsake discord, acknowledge the supremacy of divine Mind, and abandon their material beliefs." So long as mortals look for health where it cannot be found, just so long will they fail to find it. When they seek it of God, in accordance with divine law, they will find that God is always giving health and joy to His children.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Unreality." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Advent of Day

Does anything approach more quietly
Than Day! Can April's child appear with tread
More soft! Can plum or pear or lily spread
Their tender petals any more noiselessly,
Does smoke unwinding pass more silently
Than Day emerges from her star-tucked bed
And maiden-shy stands with her radiant head
And glowing body shimmering on the sea.
Here for a breathless space words have no sound,
All thoughts suspend; Earth must, I think, stop still
And moving things stand fixed upon the ground
To see Day come! While she with naïve will
Now stretches her lithe limbs, released, unbound
And hauntingly steps on from hill to hill.

—AGNES MACCARTHY HICKEY, in *Voices*.

Nohant, The Home of George Sand

Straight as an arrow, after the unvarying fashion of the French government highway, it runs southeast through vast wheatfields, past barns and farmhouses grouped as in the vanished "drawing-books" of infancy—now touching, now deserting the Indre banks, as the capricious river throws its poplar-edged loops across the plain. But presently we began to mount insensibly; till at length a sharp turn, and an abrupt fall of the land, brought us out on a ridge above the plain of the Berry, with the river reappearing below, and far, far south a blue haze of mountains.

The road, after that, descends again by gentle curves, acquainting one gradually with the charming details of the foreground—pale-green copses, fields hedged with hawthorn, long lines of poplars in the plain—while, all the way, the distant horizon grows richer, bluer and more mysterious. It is a wide lonely country, with infrequent villages—mere hamlets—dotting the fields; one sees how the convivial Dudevant, coming from the livelier Gascony, might have found it . . . a little thinly settled. At one of these small lonely villages—Vicq—just where the view spreads widest, the road loses it again by a gradual descent of a mile or so; and at the foot of the hill, among hawthorn and lilac hedges, through the boughs of budding trees, a high slate roof shows to the left—the roof of a plain-faced fawn-coloured house, the typical gentilhommière of the French country-side.

No other house is in sight: only, from behind the trees, peep two or three humble tiled cottages, dependencies of the larger pile. There is nothing to tell us the name of the house—nothing to signalize it, to take it out of the common. It stands there large, placid, familiarly related to the high-road and the farm, like one side of the extraordinary woman it sheltered; and perhaps that fact helps to suggest its name, to render almost superfluous our breathless question to the pretty goose-girl knitting under the hedge.

"Mais oui, Madame—c'est Nohant."

The goose-girl—pink as a hawthorn bud, a "kerchief" tied about her curls—might really, in the classic phrase of sentimental travel, have "stepped out" of one of the novels written yonder, under the high roof to which she pointed: she had the honest savour of the terroir; yet with that superadded grace that the author of the novels has been criticised for bestowing on her peasants. She formed, at any rate, a charming link between our imagination and the famous house; and we presently found that the miracle which had preserved her in all her 1830 grace, had been extended to the whole privileged spot, which seemed, under a clear glass bell of oblivion, to have been kept intact, unchanged, like some wonderful "exhibit" illustrative of the extraordinary history lived within it.

The house faces diagonally toward the road, from which a high wall once screened it; but it is written in the Histoire de ma vie that M. Dudevant, in a burst of misdirected activity, threw down several yards of this wall, and filled the opening with a hedge. The hedge is still there; and thanks to this impulse of destruction, the traveller obtains a glimpse of grass terraces and stone steps, set in overgrown thickets of lilac, hawthorn and acacia, and surmounted by the long tranquil front of the château. On each side, beyond the stretch of hedge, the wall begins again: terminating, at one corner of the property, in a massive old cow-stable with a round pepper-pot tower; at the opposite end is a charming conical-roofed garden pavilion, with mossy steps ascending to it from the road.—EDITH WHARTON, in "A Motor-Flight Through France."

An Artist, Before His Canvas

"At last, the dream that has been urging me
Transferred to canvas: will another see
The distant mist that veils the mountain's crown,
The shadows deepening as they hurry down
The craggy slopes, to vanish in the green,
Wide sweep of valley that runs on between
The towering hills?

"A bit more violet there,
On those full clouds that hold the sun's bright flush—
Oh, will another sense the summer hush
That wraps this little spot in still delight?
I could not bear to hear a stranger say:
'Nice picture you have there:
Perhaps, some day, I'll buy it from you.
How much is it, eh?'

"O bit of Ireland, here before my gaze,
I have not caught your loveliness, your ways
Of singing beauty, your bewitching grace,
No painter's brush could ever fully trace
Your whimsical and ever-changing charm.

"I have but satisfied my hungry heart
In painting you.
I wonder, is that Art?"

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

My Garden Hobby

Windsor, Ont.

Dear Editor and Gardeners:

Our gardening experience this last year has been so full of satisfaction that I've wanted to tell you about it before. The seed catalogues will just have to wait now until this letter has been written and posted.

The back yard of our home had six lovely trees and a clay floor! Back of the lot was a rarely used rambling road, beyond which lay a large field—with a tiny grove of trees just across from us. Glorious shade for a hot summer, but what about having enough sun for flowers? And flowers we must have. The owner fell in with our plans, and agreed to sod the yard as far back as the garage, and the width of the lot was covered with loads of rich loam, which we supplemented with some other rich earth from across the road under the maples. Another time we would have seeded instead of sodded it, but it did very well with much watering and rolling.

But the garden—our pride and joy! When one starts a garden, isn't it lovely the interest your friends and neighbors take? Our neighbors sent roots of firebush, chrysanthemums, golden glow, dahlias, pinks, violets and forget-me-nots.

Right here let me tell you how to grow 10 forget-me-nots where one grew before. Arrange your bouquet of forget-me-nots in a wide, shallow bowl with the stems toward the center. Place a small stone over the stem ends so as to hold them down in the water in the center, and leave them for a few days. Rootlets soon will appear, when, of course, they are ready to be planted. We edged much of our garden in this way.

My husband built a rustic-looking bird bath just off the center of the plot, and laid flagstone walks to it from each corner. Around two sides he built a rustic fence of small tree limbs which was most artistic.

Then the planting began—snapdragons, zinnias, stock, salvia, scabiosa, marigolds, pansies and asters were bought at the market and transplanted according to the best color scheme we could arrange. Dahlias and roses are my husband's hobby and we had some beautiful ones. The garden spilled all around—a row of salvia from garage to house, pansies between the roadway and house so prolific they decorated all the neighbors' tables, too. And in front of the house where the morning sun greeted them were the roses, lilacs, forget-me-nots and dahlias. And such beauties.

"Why do you do all this work when you are moving this fall?" friends asked. There was joy in doing.

When we did move to a larger house in October a garden was there for us, more beautiful than the one we had left. Nearly all the flowers we had wanted, and for which we had had no room, were there, to say nothing of vegetables, thyme and parsley. Before frost came we set out a large bed of tulips with bulbs presented by the owner of the new home. I wish you could have seen the dahlias in bloom when we took possession! Our new neighbor specializes in dahlias, too, and many an interesting conversation is held over the back fence.

As I write this we are watching for the first tulip to come up. I am so glad the Monitor has this corner for garden loving people. It is a goodly hobby. We learn to labor and to wait.

(Mrs.) A. S. M.

* * *

Towaco, N. J.

Dear Flower Lovers:

It has been a real joy to read so many lovely and helpful letters, and I shall feel glad if my own will prove as enlightening, and bring many new friends to us all.

I have tried several garden hobbies—lilies, annuals, perennials, etc., but the most interesting of all has been to grow as many blue flowers as possible, both the annuals and perennials. I started several years ago with the annuals, beginning with the lovely centaurea cyanus (cornflower), larkspur, lobelia, lupins, nigela, petunia, etc., always procuring the best and newest varieties of seed. Last year I tried the new giant Swiss blue pansy, "Ullswater," and was so entranced by its size and beauty of color and form that this year I have ordered more seed in order to pass the plants on to those less fortunate in raising their own.

Among the blue perennials there can be nothing more beautiful than the delphinium, and one can easily make a hobby of these alone. I have already acquired many types, from the lightest to the darkest, and from 18 inches to 6 feet tall, also several double and semidouble purest white, which have all the characteristics of the best blue sorts. Then, of course, there is the single white Chinese type, growing about two feet tall, with its sisters of blue.

I grow all my own plants from seed purchased from the best growers, and have three cold-frames busy all year. Just now they are filled to overflowing with seedlings of pansies, delphinium, campanulas (several varieties), violas, geum, gerbera, lupins, lychnis, pyrethum, etc., and slips of half-hardy verbena and the like, which cannot survive our cold winters without this protection.

I have many separate beds of both bulbs and perennials, but I like best to plant the bulbs among the plants, in drifts, thus giving early color and beauty to every part of the garden all the year.

Then, of course, there is the cutting garden, next to the vegetables. Here are grown most of the annuals and the surplus perennials, in rows 30 feet long and 18 inches apart, to afford easier cultivation and care.

I have spent many happy hours in this large patch, picking flowers for all who admire them, and sending huge baskets of the best blooms to the city for those who might otherwise never know that there was such beauty, and judging from the many words of gratitude received, I feel amply repaid for the hours of careful study and hard labor in bringing them to perfection. I do everything alone, from ordering the seeds to digging and cultivating, and to me it is real pleasure and not work, for I think always of the joy they are eventually to bring to others.

I shall be glad to pass along to any who so desire whatever advice I may be able to give, and also seeds of these flowers, when I have them.

I shall also be delighted to hear from Garden Friends anywhere.

(Mrs.) W. M. J.

The Mock Oranges

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Foremost among white-flowering shrubs are the mock oranges. They bloom in June and July, when the semi-pendulous branches of well-grown specimens are so full of bloom that they resemble a snowdrift. The most beautiful of them all is Virginale. It bears double flowers that have the perfume of pure orange blossom. Candelabra is a gem also. It differs from Virginale in that its flowers stand erect. In a shaded position, where drooping flowers never show to the best advantage, owing to defective light, this erect habit is an acquisition. Anyone who desires to introduce a striking and charming color combination should make a bed of either of these mock oranges and the purple leaved shrub known as Pissard's Plum (Prunus Pissardii). The purple leaves and the white flowers, when seen in midsummer sunshine, tell their own tale of loveliness. Both subjects should be planted five feet apart.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Georgian Doorway for Small American House. Note Fanlight and Handrail as Style Points.

The Lilacs

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

There is something very appealing in the picture of an old-fashioned lilac with its heavy cargo of blossom and its delightful fragrance. But this picture is put into the shade by the exquisite beauty of some of the newer sorts. There is Madame Abel Chatenay, for example, whose double pure white plums are often one foot along. Then there is Alphonse Lavallee, a double sky blue sort; Casimir Perier, with flowers the color of clotted cream; and Massena, a red variety—possibly the largest lilac grown. Positions in full sunlight should be chosen, and it is an advantage if lilacs can be backed by green trees. The colors are always richer when thrown against a natural background.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
American Version of Late Georgian Doorway Adapted to Modern Brick House.

Hospitable Doorways

By ALLAN W. SMITH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Germantown, Penna.

PERHAPS no feature of a house attracts our attention more readily than the doorway. There are many styles—English, French, Spanish, Italian, early American and Georgian. Even in the Georgian group, those hospitable doorways of white columns and pilasters which are so generally admired, there are different styles, for the Georgian period comprises that long time when the first four King Georges were on the English throne.

Let us for a moment look at these styles. Perhaps we might do this more readily by trying to picture ourselves in imagination walking along a fashionable London street on a day when one of the first Georges was King. We are struck by the difference between the customs and manners of these people and those of today. In our age of fast motors, of elevators and of modern efficiency a line of severe moldings about a door, an interesting band of brick or a line of ornament on a smooth-surfaced wall serves as an entrance. But how different these things are in our London street! The costumes and carriages make more of a pageant and the architecture is a setting for this pageant. Sedan chairs are carried through the streets by footmen in ornate liveries and the men's and women's clothes are colorful with satin and silk and lace. The life and manners of the people are more formal. Thus it is with the doorways.

Perhaps the first doorway we see is on a recently built house. It is a rather plain house with a brick street front—the architects seem to have reserved their principal efforts for the interiors and for the garden façades—but the entrance feature will probably be excellently proportioned. The house may be set back from the street by a narrow lawn, perhaps only a few feet wide and with an iron railing before it. The entrance has the formal architecture of columns and pediment, painted white against the brick of the wall. There is interesting detail, a delicate tracery in the fanlight over the door, the interesting capitals of the columns and the little dentils in the moldings of the pediment. The door is of the six-paneled type.

The smaller illustration shows such a door as it might be used today on a small modern city or suburban house against either a brick or a stone background. With these doorways an interesting feature may be made of the ironwork; of the handrails, knockers, foot scrapers and lanterns. The railings on each side of the door, excellent examples of which still exist in our older cities, are usually quite plain with a twist near the top on alternate bars, and with miniature urns on the end posts.

Wrought iron bracket lanterns may be used on each side of the door or lamps, as in the larger illustration, may be hung before the glass over the door, where there is sufficient height for head room. These lanterns may have many interesting shapes. There are small cylindrical ones with conical tops, and square ones tapering toward the base like carriage lamps. Another idea, perhaps as practical as any, is to have the light concealed in the under side of the frame above the door in such a way that, by a touch of the switch from within, it lights up the doorway.

There is a great variety of knockers varying from the plain, oval type we generally associate with Georgian doors to those with strange griffins and faces. Then there are many interesting types of locks and handles, twisted handles and knobs, both in brass and in wrought iron.

Regency Period

Let us now for a moment go back to our English street. Perhaps if we walk farther we will see a house in that most fascinating of all phases of the Georgian period, the English Regency. This is the period when Prince George, afterward George IV, was Regent for King George III. This is the last phase of the Georgian period and that phase where it borders on our own age. If we walked in that street we would see that the dress of the people had materially changed from the dress of the earlier phase of the Georgian period. The men's clothes more closely resemble our own, with trousers instead of knee breeches, and stocks resembling our neckties, instead of lace at the neck.

The architecture, like the manners and dress of the people, is undergoing a transition in which it seems to combine the excellences of both the old and new styles. It is light and dignified and in no way rococco, as befits the age of sociability and of the small familiar circle. It is much less ornamental than in the former period and more severe.

The larger illustration shows a doorway of this period as it might be used today on a city or suburban residence. Notice the flat pilasters instead of columns, and the low curved pediment. The windows on each side of the door are carried down to the floor and have shutters. Only the upper half of them opens, the lower half having a stationary sash with a very simple diagonally barred grille in front of it. The glass above the door, as is characteristic of this period, has a simple diagonal pattern instead of the usual Georgian fanlight.

The Walk

Instead of one walk to the door, there are two curved walks, one coming up from each side, meeting on the lower brick step which has been extended out with a railing across the front. Notice the box bushes in tubs on each side of the door. These bushes, with little other planting, seem to be characteristic of this period. Their stems are sometimes clipped, leaving only a ball at the top.

No article on doorways would be complete if it failed to mention that other architecture which sprang up in America simultaneously with the Georgian, the early American and is, in fact, an interpretation of this style by local carpenters and builders. These doorways are much less elaborate than the formal Georgian ones but they are the true architectural expression of many of our people. They often have quaint anachronisms resulting from attempts to copy a poorly remembered original, and these usually add to their interest.

The best examples are found in older American cities. These are still an inspiration to us in their beauty of proportion and delicacy of detail.

Leopard's Bane

We think of yellow daisies and sunflowers as summer flowers as their glowing colors suggest summer temperatures and bright sun, and indeed the height of the season is when virtually all flowers of that type bloom. An exception to this is the leopard's bane which blooms in early spring bearing large yellow daisy-like flowers.

It is the only one of the daisy type which comes along with the tulips. Try them in bouquets with lavender tulips and you will achieve a wonderfully effective combination. Although coming from Sicily and the Caucasus, this plant is hardy in the northern states.

Under the influence of the spring sun leaves appear at the surface of the ground and stems soon shoot up rapidly to a height of three feet, each bearing a single flower two inches across. Around the brownish disk are numerous, slender yellow rays. The root is somewhat tuberous, and the leaves disappear in July and August, when the plant is dormant. It may be planted in early spring or when dormant in summer.

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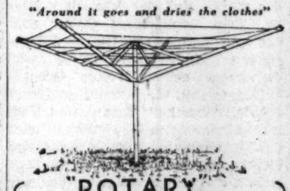
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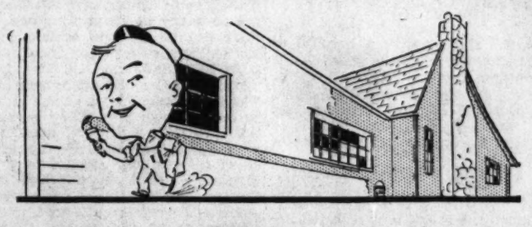
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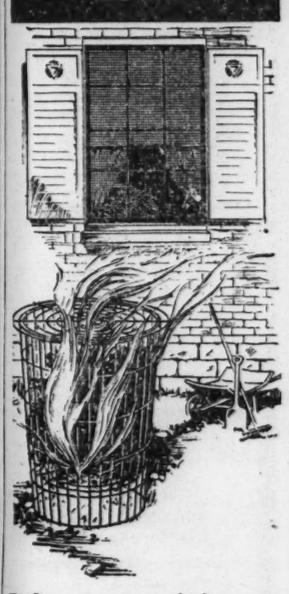
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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Halls and Their Needs

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

A HALL is one of the most important rooms in a house, if not really the most important, since it is the first room a visitor sees, but it offers less "scope for the imagination" in furnishing than any other room, in most cases.

It is the introduction to the house, and it should instantly suggest the personality of the occupants, but too often, due perhaps to an unhappy shape or size, it falls short of doing its duty. However, just such problems are what give a certain zest to planning and furnishing, or refurnishing, a home.

The first thing to be considered is whether the hall is, obviously, a mere place of transition from outside to the main rooms in the house—whether it is sizable enough for a chair or two and for a casual interview with a visitor; even whether it is usable as a living room in itself. Along with these considerations is the question of just how much or how little the stairs to the floor above must be taken into consideration.

In an apartment the stair question doesn't exist and the hall usually becomes one of two things. It may be a mere passageway to the main rooms, in which case suited for practically no furnishings other than a rug, a picture or two and a mirror for the departing guest to glance into. Or, it may be a happy approach to the larger rooms and have its own grouping of table, telephone stand, chairs and small sofa, with the proper lighting in both cases, of course.

Harmony With Adjoining Rooms

As the introduction to the rest of the home, regardless of its particular type, the hall furnishings and color plan must be in entire harmony with the rooms opening out of it. As the connecting link between the first and second floors, it must have a definite relation to both.

The wall treatment will be similar to that of the living rooms, whether it be paper, plastered and painted or wood paneled. Whatever the treatment, it should carry the eye pleasantly on, without any definite break. For a hall large enough to stand it, as in a colonial house, there are very charming designs in landscape and foliage papers, in tones that will harmonize with those of the living rooms, but which still will give the hall a distinction of its own. Care should be taken, however, to keep the design in the proper scale, so that it will not have an effect of dominance. The ceiling tints will harmonize, of course, and the paper will be carried up as far into the upper regions as seems necessary to make the picture satisfying to the eye.

In the past the hall problem has not had as much attention as it deserved from the architects, in relation to the decorating. This has sometimes made it difficult, but stairs are now being constructed with an eye to symmetry as well as a means of ascent. If they must be prominent they are made as pleasing as possible for the amount of space allowed. The risers will be low and the treads broad, if space permits, and that gives a feeling of ease and comfort, but if they must be compressed, all grace need not be lost.

Consider Rugs Carefully

After the walls have had their turn in the planning, the floor covering is to be considered, or the order may be reversed. In either case there should be color and texture harmony. From a very practical point of view, rugs are more to be desired in halls than carpets, because it is easier to keep them clean, and in summer, when the outdoors is brought inside so much, they can be dispensed with entirely if desired.

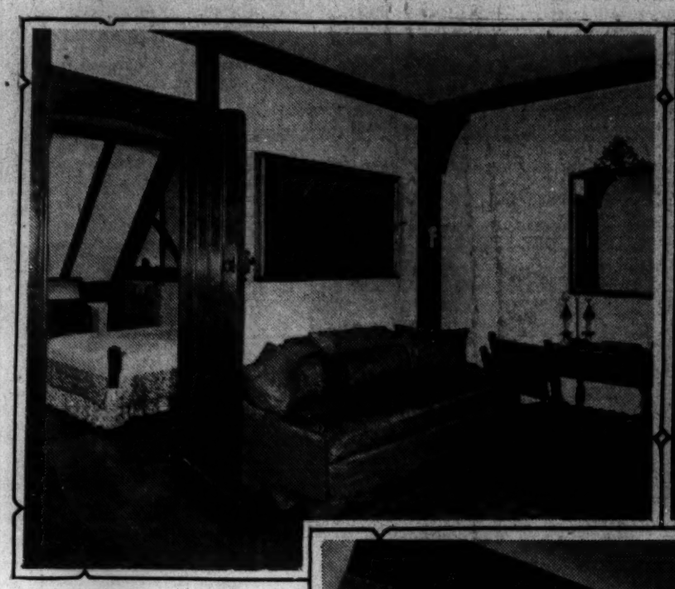
The kind of furniture used in the hall will naturally depend on its size and architecture. Perhaps it is comparatively narrow and the stairs go up just beyond the living-room door, as in so many cases, with a passageway leading on past them to other doors. Then there probably will be space, either against the opposite wall or against the stair wall itself, for at least one chair and perhaps two and a small sofa or narrow table, which may have a mirror hung above it. This leaves a larger space, with two corners, at the entrance. These may be treated variously, perhaps with a tall corner clock with a single chair beside it.

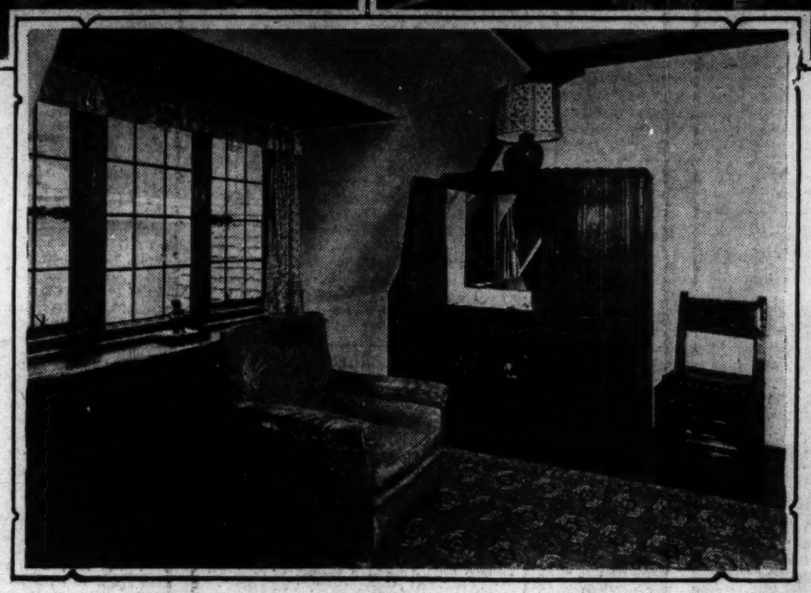
If the hall is large enough for a fireplace, the answer is to make a happy grouping there, without using too much furniture. There is something particularly appealing about coming into a hall where a cheerful fire burns on the hearth and we wish that more of them might be used in the smaller homes. The draperies and curtains to be used in the hall are important and they too must conform to the style of the place, whether formal or informal, and to the wall covering and the floors, as well as to the draperies in adjoining rooms.

As to the accessories to be used in the hall, the fewer the better. If the walls are plain and the expanse will seem too blank otherwise, one or two well-chosen pictures will be desirable. An attractive piece of pottery or a bowl for flowers on the table, with a silver dish for receiving cards or mail, will do very nicely unless it is definitely a living-room hall, in which case it should be treated as such. And don't forget the mirror, placed so that it gets the most satisfactory light possible, natural or artificial.

The lighting of the hall is very important. Frequently the natural lighting comes from the front only, except as the open doors to the other rooms admit it, which creates shadows at times. In a hall that is strictly in character, one lamp or lantern, hung in the stair well or in front of it, will almost always do. Many people, however, prefer side-wall lighting, even in small halls. Then such fixtures should be proper in scale and design for the other furnishings. In the living-room hall the same general plan of lighting should be used as in the other rooms, always making sure that there is adequate light for that last assuring glance into the mirror as one opens the outer door.

Let your hall, whatever its size and style, give the keynote to your home, and let it be a happy one.





The Christian Science Monitor

An old oak-beamed house in London has retained its structural character through the simple treatment of the walls and woodwork. Modern comforts have been introduced meanwhile without losing the looks of age

At the left, above—Looking into the bedroom from the parlor.

At right, above—The bedroom with oak bedstead and an overstuffed easy chair facing the fireplace

Below—An old oak cupboard has been converted into a washstand, having doors that conceal the washbasin and the mirror

Modernizing Old-Time Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A PROBLEM faces owners of old houses and country cottages, with rooms furnished in keeping with the age of the house. That is, how to introduce essential modern conveniences, such as central heating and washing-basins, without upsetting their harmony.

The solution has been found in the case of a beautiful old London house which has been modernized without sacrificing the Old World atmosphere of the place. For instance, a bedroom with oak beams and fine old oak furniture, though deceptively simple and almost austerely bare, contains all necessary conveniences. Even the lighting is in keeping, for instead of the ordinary electric fittings, old wrought iron candlesticks have been fixed by the bedside.

In another bedroom is an old oak cupboard, which is really a washstand. When the doors are opened a washing-basin and mirrors, cleverly fixed inside, are revealed. The awkward angle of the roof has been overcome here by building the cupboard into it, cutting off one corner to the depth of the slope.

The beautifully carved old oak running along underneath the window conceals the radiator—useful as well as decorative, for the carved lattice work gives the heat ample chance to enter the room. The old chintz curtains and the chintz-covered lamp help to retain the old-fashioned atmosphere.

A simple and attractive way of treating a fireplace in an old-fashioned room is by having it made of well-worn red bricks, with a stone overmantel. On the wall, which is covered with white plaster, has been placed with a decorative coat of arms in colored plaster, thus relieving the white walls. Old types of carved wooden figures placed against this white background also look immensely effective.

A Show and Some April Sales

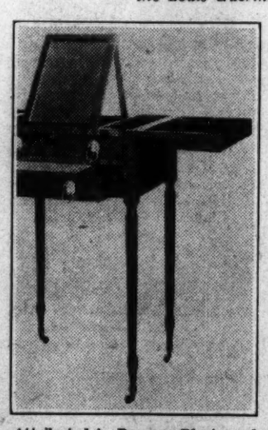
By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

SPRINGTIME buoyancy seems to surround the announcements of April's coming New York events in the field of decorative arts. The evening of Friday, the first, saw the opening of the Fourth International Antiques Exposition in the Grand Central Palace. Its character and its success each year are regarded as an important index of the trades concerned with interior decoration, which employ antiques in their activities.

Last year this seven days' show is said to have attracted about 100,000 people, and the sales—for it is in the nature of a fair—amounted to an unexpectedly large sum. In spite of quiet business of the months since then, we are of the opinion that the present show will register an equally positive attitude of confidence, before it closes on Saturday night, April 9. While the exhibitors may not vary much from year to year, their displays are continually fresh and stimulating, as friendly rivalry arouses ingenuity and awakens

Courtesy of American Art-Anderson Galleries to The Christian Science Monitor

One of the marks of Duncan Phyfe's work was the collonetted support for table tops, as seen on this card table which belongs to the Louis Guerineau Myers collection



Attributed to Duncan Phyfe and dated 1800-10, this delicate table from the Louis Guerineau Myers collection is known in England as "Beau Brummel" type

taste, resulting in always interesting variety and novelty.

* * *

First on the list of April auctions in the New York galleries appears to be a group of over 200 items of work takes up the great bulk of the

Staffordshire ware, with much historical "old blue" emphasized as the major feature. This comes on the afternoons of the sixth and seventh, at the Ritter-Hopson establishment, 37 West Fifty-seventh Street. This firm's name has been associated more particularly with old books and Americana of other forms, but now it enters the general field of auction sale by including furniture and other objects of decorative nature.

* * *

Among the most widely known collectors of American furniture the name of Mr. Louis G. Myers has long been conspicuous, especially for his zeal in assembling the best class of Duncan Phyfe's actual productions. Now, in the settlement of his estate, the executrix of his will has arranged for a three-session sale to be held at the American Art-Anderson Galleries on the afternoons of April 7, 8 and 9.

As might be expected, fine cabinet store of knowledge willingly with museums as well as rival collectors. His appreciation of line, form, and color, coupled with his extraordinary knowledge of craftsmanship, made his opinion invaluable. He was a real collector who experienced the excitement of the quest, the joy of possession, and the delight of the companionship of every piece of his collection.

Mr. Myers felt the responsibility of the ownership of his collection and therefore was an unselfish lender, often at the great sacrifice of comfort in his home. Much of the appeal made by the American Wing and its revelation to the American people of the rare quality of our eighteenth century craftsmanship, and more important still, the demonstration that there was an appreciation of the beautiful among the men who made our Republic possible, was due to Mr. and Mrs. Myers' generosity in lending so freely to this popular addition to the Metropolitan Museum for its opening exhibition.

He knew infinitely more about the touch of the old time craftsman and the wiles of the present day forgers than those of us who frequently called upon him for his decision. His judgment was unerring. There is no one to take his place. His ability and zeal as a collector has long been evidenced in his collections, and his much sought-after advice greatly improved the quality of several of the important collections of American furniture assembled during the past decade.

* * *

Two English consignments are conspicuous on the American Art-Anderson Galleries schedule for late in April. From the Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston came the first, for disposal on the 22d, going on exhibition on the 16th. In this collection there are listed works of early Italian masters as well as French and English miniatures and paintings of the eighteenth century and a series of five Brussels tapestries. The leadership of England during the same period in the art of mezzotinting is suggested by a small group of choice prints by this method.

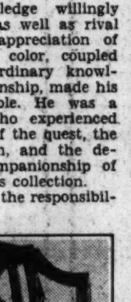
For a week later, the same house announces a sale for Lady Bennett, executrix of the estate of Sir William Bennett. Important canvases included are the Barber Surgeon by Velasquez and portraits by Gainsborough, Lawrence, Raeburn and Hoppner. Italian bronzes and Chinese porcelains form still other groups, and there is fine English furniture from the Elizabethan to the Georgian periods. Three sessions will be given to this collection, two on the 29th and one on the 30th.

* * *

"Opens in April" is the slightly indefinite news that we get from John Wanamaker's as we seek the opening date for its uptown branch in the new Waldorf-Astoria. From Ninth Street to Forty-ninth will put these additional rooms for the sale of antique furniture, tapestries, paneled walls and old English silver in quite contrasting surroundings. Their new Park Avenue corner is to be the headquarters for their "Belmaison" decorating staff, while the locations of original departments of interior decoration and antiques will continue in the Ninth Street store.

This seems to be a definite departure from a policy that partakes of a tradition with this establishment, but a move that is wholly natural, considering the high character of the merchandise which it has for several years been offering in these lines. It seems that the staff will be prepared to advise concerning architectural changes that may be desirable in connection with any desired interior decoration plan.

One of three fine Heppelwhite chairs that came from Carrollton, the home of Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence. They are now in the Myers collection, to be sold April 9 at the American Art-Anderson Galleries



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A Fourteen-Day Auction

The entire household furnishings of Lambton Castle, the property of the Earl of Durham, are to be sold at auction, it is announced from English sources. The quantity must be enormous, as the sale is expected to last for a fortnight, beginning April 18. There are 20,000 books 567 items, but there is much excellent pewter, glass, china, Staffordshire ware and porcelains, as well as American and Oriental rugs and prints. The catalogue listing is so varied as to give the impression it is the contents of a former home that are being offered.

There will be a lively interest in this event, not only due to Mr. Myers' prominence in the field mentioned, but because of his position as the treasurer of the Rockefeller Foundation and his long-continued and active concern for the success of the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In the catalogue of the sale, one of the trustees of the museum, Mr. R. T. H. Halsey, voices his appreciation of Mr. Myers, a portion of his tribute being as follows:

Louis Guerineau Myers knew American furniture as does no man today and shared his vast

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Utterly engaging are the patterns of these quilted *toiles.* Little flowers in bright smiling colors—azure, rose, wine red and purple bestrew the creamy grounds—or grounds of clear primrose, soft beige, green and blue. Each petticoat has a different pattern—many indeed are equally bewitching on both sides—and each is large enough to cover a fair-sized chair.

Even in a period of buyers' opportunities, such an unusual and delightful one as this does not often occur!

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John Wanamaker New York
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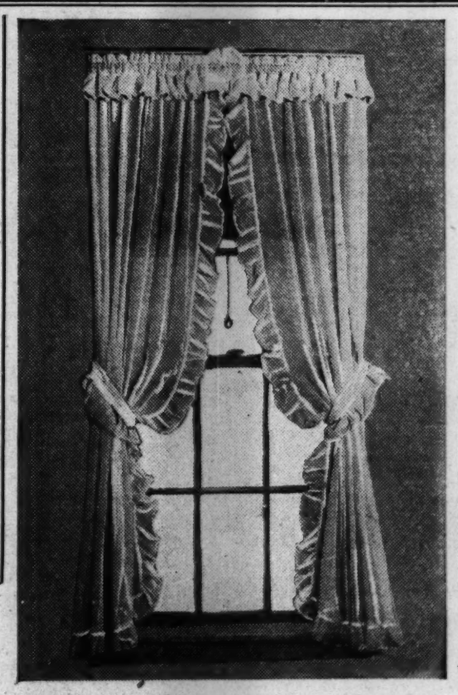

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Imagine the new cheer these ruffled dotted marquisette curtains will give to your windows! You'll want to put them up in the bedroom, bathroom, kitchen and dinette.

They're made of Nu-Tone Marquisette—a lovely neutral tone that harmonizes with any color scheme. It is cobweb sheer, lustrous as sunshine on dancing waters, hangs in graceful, even folds.

These daintily dotted curtains are up to the minute in style. They have 3½-inch ruffle and come ready to hang with valance and tie back. You'll like the meticulous way in which they are made.

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Just send your name and address for generous samples of this and other Nu-Tone Marquisette curtains. You can take the samples and match them at your local stores.

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ECHO BRIDGE CURTAINS

News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Winter Academy

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

WITH 322 paintings and works of sculpture, nearly all being shown in New York for the first time, the National Academy of Design is offering its final big show of the year at the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, continuing until April 17. As a memorial to Mr. Emil Carlsen, his "O Ye of Little Faith," depicting the Nazarene walking upon the water, has the central position in the Vanderbilt gallery. The Altman prize, $1000, was awarded to "Winter Funeral," by Mr. Victor Higgins, presumably made near Taos, where he has his studio. In design the canvas reverses the customary compositional plan of placing the darker notes in the foreground. Heavy horizontal bands of brownish clouds hang low over a range of dark bluish mountains. The lower half of the picture is white with snow, spotted with the forms of automobiles and a few trees.

* * *

Freshness of effect is bound to stand out in an exhibition at the academy, where so many accomplished craftsmen are represented. Surpassing skill is to be taken for granted in this company, so one's first interest is to see what there is of freshness of inspiration or presentation in the latest manifestations of their abilities. Mr. Frederick J. Waugh, long occupied with marines concerned only with rocks, sea and sky, in "Labrador" experiments with a Rockwell Kent subject showing two hardy rowers navigating a boat in iceberg waters. While there may come a still firmer fusion of the human and natural elements in other paintings in such a series, the dramatic quality of this composition is marked. A similar effect is attained in "The Good Samaritans," an action picture by Mr. William Ritschel, showing a live-saving crew starting on a mission of rescue. Such compositions, when they do not verge too much upon illustration, as these do not, mean much to the public, as the continuing general regard for kindred works by Winslow Homer proves.

One derives a feeling for the verities from Mr. Sidney E. Dickinson's genre, "A Man," which discovers the beauty of usefulness in common things. Color that is integral with form is to be noticed in Mr. Ernest L. Blumenschein's "Portrait of Pedro," a canvas filled with style that is at once personal and pleasing. In the same way Mr. Jerome Myers continues his discoveries of jeweled color and the grace of contentment in the lives of tenement dwellers. Thus does an artist add himself to his subject in Mr. Myers's "Church Entrance." Mr. John Noble, too, discerns chromatics in the colored forms of a great cluster of skyscrapers, "Towers of Manhattan," with the human element milling about the foreground at cavelike subway entrances, the whole forming an articulated design that extends its meanings beyond the picture's borders. Such art is large in implications, sociological as well as pictorial. Mr. George Oberteuffer, too, worked in this vein with his "House of the Rabbi," a New York East Side street scene, with much made of the faded greens, blues and reds on the building front and in the spotting of the figures. To this canvas went the second Altman prize, $500.

* * *

To Mr. Robert Brackman went the Thomas B. Clarke prize of $300 for "Portrait," done in this painter's individual color scheme of warm sepias, simple yet bold in its concentration on the head of sweater-clad painter. This was classed as "the best American figure composition." The second Hallgarten prize was awarded to Mr. Jes Schlaikjer for "The Little Ones," with a mother and two children in the foreground of a homely farm scene. Much of the incidental good effect of this composition is due to keeping the areas of color distinct, and discovering variations of rhythmic form within those areas. The third Hallgarten prize went to Mr. Carl W. Peters for "Barnyard," a snow scene that essentializes its large decorative elements.

Other awards were the Ellin P. Speyer memorial prize of $300 to Mr. Ralph Hamilton Humes for the sculpture, "Wounded Crow"; the Isaac N. Maynard prize of $100 to Mr. Mahonri Young for his sculptured head of Mr. Emil Carlsen. Prize winners not members of the Academy are Mr. Humes, Mr. Peters and Mr. Oberteuffer.

"Through Woodland Glades," by Mr. John F. Carlson, has an air about its every part that is wholly characteristic of this painter. Mr. Jerry Farnsworth's "Millie," a well-considered portrait, makes much of a piquant face, a green dress of peculiar tone, and a bit of blurred landscape seen through blue curtains. "Out of the Night," presumably made on the New York warehouse waterfront, has in it a hint of serious business concerning men who must work in the dawn. "John," by Miss Dorothy Drew, manifests a command of drawing and pictorial values that gives her painting a larger interest than often obtains in portraiture.

Other paintings individual in interest include "Autumn Haze," by Mr. Hayley Lever, a fresh presentation of the frequently painted subject of Gloucester, Mass., seen across the harbor; "At the Beaux Arts Ball," a dashing costume subject by Mr. Henry R. Rittenberg; "Beatrice," by Mr. Leopold Seyffert, a portrait that is all clean color and crispy turned planes; "Antiques," by Mr. Harry Watrous, a still-life darker in its tonalities than he has used in recent months for his meticulously painted textures; "The Mares-Tale Sky," by Mr. Childe Hassam, one of the few paintings in the show that are done in the unmixed impressionistic manner; "Boy," a portrait in autumn tonalities by Mrs. Lydia Field Emmett; "On Somes Sound," big in its decorative use of nature themes, by Mr. Jonas Lie; "June," by Mr. Charles C. Curran, which is all slenderness and youthful expectation in its implications concerning a group of youngsters on holiday at the crest of a great hill; "Blue Silk," a portrait by Mrs. Ellen Emmett Rand, with its full resolution of painting and compositional problems to a seemingly simple conclusion.

In sculpture Miss Abastenia St. L. Eberle discovers a fresh sundial use of a cupidlike boy tugging at a turtle on a string, which provides the necessary means of casting a sharp shadow. Mr. Attilio Piccirilli exhibits another of his original posed figures, "L'Undina," which exemplifies his favorite flowing lines in a complex circuit of movement, with the planes melting into each other liquidly. "Trapper and Indian," by Mr. A. Phimister Proctor, offers a pioneering subject in a mood of friendliness where combat has often been the theme.

Haydn Observance in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A HAYDN revival is coming naturally in the train of the bicentennial. Whether it will be lasting remains to be seen, but revaluation is the corollary of revival, and Haydn has nothing to fear from either.

The Royal Philharmonic Society and the Royal Choral Society lately combined their forces in a splendid performance of "The Creation." The concert, over which no pains had been spared, took place in the Royal Albert Hall. Dr. Sargent, who conducted, is far too fine a musician to underrate the difficulties of the music. The Royal Choral Society, which under his sway has developed a nimble technique, possesses also by inheritance the Handelian tradition for massive choral work; two valuable assets when singing Haydn. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra has a quality in its personnel superior to that usually supposed adequate for accompaniments. To hear Mr. Léon Goossens play the little oboe solos was alone worth going for.

Of the soloists, Miss Noël Eadie is one of the best English coloratura sopranos. Mr. Hubert Eisdell's tenor matched her voice in timbre, though when set beside hers his style was undistinguished. Mr. Robert Easton, with his forthright bass, did good work. His upper notes were telling, his diction distinct, his low D—at the famous passage about the worm—was firm, round and musical. He proved himself a better singer than musician, however, for he was persistently unrhythmic. This may have been due to a desire to give the flexibility of Elizabethan word setting to Haydn's measured eighteenth-century airs, but historically the two styles are separate and should be kept so. Mr. Easton offended more particularly where dotted notes were concerned. Would that his phrasing had been as directly shaped by the conductor as that of the choir.

To Dr. Sargent the utmost praise is due, first and last, for a performance worthy of the occasion. A small slip from the chorus near the end really did not matter, and the orchestral playing was a sheer delight.

Turning from the immediate aspects of the performance to the music itself, several things stand out. One is the immeasurable superiority of the sound in the performance over the look of the score. Haydn always had this power of disposing his parts to the best advantage. In "The Creation" it reached its zenith. Another point worth noting is Haydn's debt to Handel.

If it is interesting to see how Haydn learnt from Handel, the "Creation" affords the not less interesting sight of later composers learning from Haydn. Beethoven and Wagner are both in his debt over "Chaos." Mendelssohn owed much to him; Brahms was a profound student of his work. Most curious of all is it to realize that Saint-Saëns owed the prettiest effects of his B minor Violin Concerto to Haydn's air, "With verdure clad," and that Strauss followed his precedent in "program" music.

Unheralded by puffs, Mlle. Giselle Couteau made her English début at Wigmore Hall on March 3. She is a pupil of M. Cortot, reflecting his "good school" in her confident dexterity, yet with plenty of musical character of her own, and a girlish zest that is attractive. Her keyboard competence is such that even the worst difficulties dissolve under it naturally without being noticed. After hearing her play old French (Rameau and Couperin) and modern Spanish and French music, besides Chopin's B minor Sonata, there could be no doubt she has a great pianoforte talent. It is less easy to gauge her musical nature. She responds rapidly to certain phases of music, but is amusingly modern in her avoidance of sentiment.

Wigmore Hall was full to welcome Mme. Florence Easton when she made her reappearance after an absence of years. Nothing brings home more strongly the absurdity of opera conditions in London than the fact that this artist has been heard but once at Covent Garden during the last decade.

Mme. Easton's voice seems fuller and more capable of every shade of color than ever before, and her notes have that edge sometimes heard from a Stradivarius violin. No doubt this is partly natural, but partly it is also the result of her fine method of voice production. The one operatic aria she sang—the brilliant "Come scoglio" from "Così fan tutti"—showed her as comparable with the great sopranos of an older day, but as a Lieder singer her art is of the present. Into a group of songs by Brahms she pourned a wealth of æsthetic experience, and she was equally right in her feeling for old Italian, French, or English songs.

M. M. S.

Haydn Honored by Boston Symphony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the twenty-first pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra (April 1-2) Dr. Serge Koussevitzky prepared a program made up of works by Franz Joseph Haydn, whose bicentennial year it is. The concert opened with the Symphony No. 1 in D major and closed with No. 104 in D major (B. & H. No. 2). Between them came the "Surprise" Symphony and the Cello Concerto in D, with Mr. Gregor Piatigorsky as soloist.

This was a concert which may well have abashed any listeners in the habit of employing a patronizing tone in referring to "Papa" Haydn. Haydn is a great composer who has been neglected by those modernists who are always going back to somebody. Perhaps he will be the goal of Mr. Stravinsky's next historical excursion. Whether he is or not, he will live, not as the man who invented the symphonic form for Mozart and Beethoven to play with, but as an original musical genius. There are more surprises in Haydn scores than the loud chord in the Andante of the G major Symphony. There are amazing rhythmic ingenuities, audacious harmonies, charming modulations, exquisite shaping of the melodic line, endless melodic invention, lively humor and an emotional power clearly foreshadowing Beethoven. Observe the introductions to the first movements of the Symphonies B. & H. Nos. 6 and 2; or the Scherzo-like Menuetto of the latter, or its stirring first Allegro.

Such works as these constitute a searching test for orchestras and for conductors, a test which on the present occasion was passed with distinction. It was possible to feel that the pace of the Finale of the "Surprise" Symphony was a shade too fast—not for the players but for the listener. Otherwise it would be difficult to propose betterments in interpretation or in performance. There was precisely the necessary limpidity for the early symphony, played by a much reduced orchestra. Thereafter there was a just crescendo to a dramatic conclusion.

The soloist was in perfect accord with the occasion and with his fellow artists. His mastery of tonal beauty and of technical requirements was devoted to a thoroughly musical homage. Mr. Piatigorsky, Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra were applauded with unaccustomed warmth by the Friday afternoon audience.

L. A. S.

Mr. Guthrie McClintic is to make a revival of "The Truth About Blayds," comedy by Mr. A. A. Milne, at the Belasco Theater, New York, on April 11 with Miss Pauline Lord and Mr. O. P. Heggie in the leading rôles.

'Parsifal' at the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

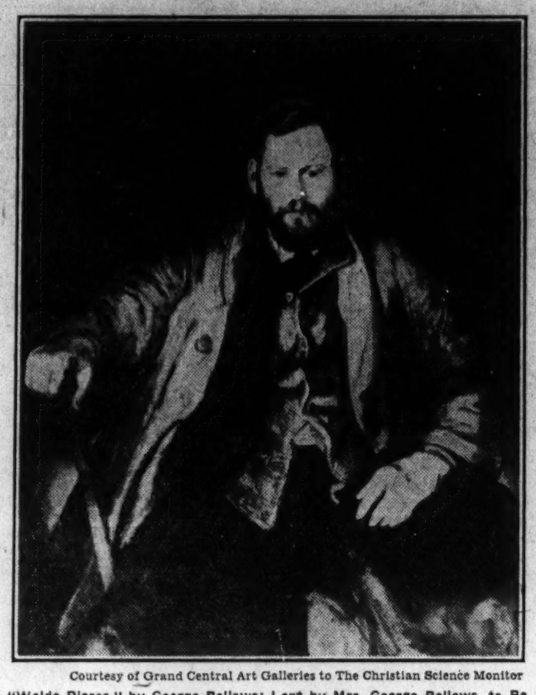
SHINING brass parted from dull wood in an unexpected manner at the Metropolitan Opera representation of Wagner's "Parsifal" on the evening of March 22. The head of the spear shook free of the shaft and dropped to the floor, in scene one of act three—a happening that might have caused inconvenience; but which, instead, gave one of the performers opportunity to improvise an interesting bit of stage business. The misadventure resulted from an overemployment of strength on the part of Mr. Laubenthal, who had the title part in the piece; while the happy outcome was a consequence of the quick thinking of Mr. Bohnen, who impersonated Gurnemanz.

Parsifal, returning to the domain of the Knights of the Grail from exploits afar, and arriving at the hermitage where Gurnemanz lives, disincumbers himself of his accoutrements of battle, first standing the lance firmly upright in the ground. Mr. Laubenthal, in carrying out this action, exerted a little too much power of arm. Instantly Mr. Bohnen, imagining a rubric in the libretto to fit the situation, picked up the detached lance point and ceremoniously bore it into the châlet, hut, or whatever Gurnemanz's forest domicile should be called. Thereafter Mr. Laubenthal continued the chivalric devoirs of Parsifal according to regular directions, without embarrassment.

Only an artist who has perfect mastery of his rôle can meet such an emergency, safe to say. Certainly Mr. Bohnen proved himself a remarkable Gurnemanz in all respects this night. But, then, the whole cast was of the first order, including Mme. Ljunberg as Kundry, Mr. Whitehill as Amfortas and Mr. Schützendorf as Klingsor. Mme. Ljunberg and Mr. Laubenthal were precisely the right pair for the management to choose for soprano and tenor; just as were, again, Mme. Kappel and Mr. Melchior at the second Metropolitan "Parsifal" on the afternoon of March 25.

How stands, today, the "Parsifal" controversy? Rather far in retirement. Nevertheless, the reasons why disputes formerly arose can be plainly seen. On the negative side, the musical technique of "Parsifal" is undoubtedly inferior, speaking in general, to that of "Tristan," "Meistersinger" and the "Ring." Further, the dramatic mechanism is the magic of Weber and the pomp of Meyerbeer thrice exaggerated. By contrast we have, on the positive side, an orchestral simplicity and a vocal directness that we scarcely find in the earlier Wagnerian operas. In addition to that, we have, notwithstanding the fantasy and the parade, very human characters in Gurnemanz and Amfortas, and even in Parsifal and the fourfold Kundry.

To study the score for indications of a new Wagner, do we not find them in the music of the Klingsor episode? Have we not here a composer who begins to lay aside the obvious theme and "motive" method of writing and who attains something like an impressionistic style?



Courtesy of Grand Central Art Galleries to The Christian Science Monitor

"Waldo Pierce," by George Bellows; Lent by Mrs. George Bellows, to Be Shown at the International Art Exhibition in Venice, April 28-Nov. 4. Mr. Martin Birnbaum Is Director of the American Section, Which Is Financed by Mr. George D. Pratt. A Gallery for the American Exhibits Has Been Provided by the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York. One Entire Room Will Be Devoted to the Work of Bellows, Another to That of Arthur B. Davies. A Third Gallery Is to Be Given Over to the Art of the American Indian, and a Fourth to Works of Contemporary American Painters.

Washington Bicentennial Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

THE George Washington Bicentennial Exhibition of Commemorative Paintings, Sculpture and the Plan of Washington, prepared by the National Commission of Fine Arts at the request of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was opened at the National Gallery of Art, March 26, to remain until next Thanksgiving.

The opening ceremony comprised the unveiling by Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio of a cast of John Q. A. Ward's statue of Washington (on the steps of the Subtreasury in New York City), which is placed on the south entrance of the National Museum, after which Mr. Charles Keck, president of the National Sculpture Society, made an address. The festive nature of the occasion was further emphasized by music by the United States Marine Band Orchestra in the rotunda, and by the presence of a number of the contributing painters and sculptors, as well as distinguished guests from official circles.

The cast of Ward's statue is to be replaced eventually, it is said, by a bronze copy. Flanking it on the entrance steps are two stone lions by Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington; and facing it across the driveway is Daniel Chester French's classic figure, "The Republic."

Sculpture Impressive

This introduction supplies the keynote of the exhibition; for the sculpture is undoubtedly its most interesting and impressive portion, because of the size, placement and quality of the works shown. A large proportion of the sculpture deals appropriately with American history, depicting specific persons, such as George Washington and his associates; or types, as the "Pioneer Woman"; or symbolizing periods, as the memorials to different wars. Also to be noted is the fact that a majority of the exhibits are casts of works already well known and in many instances stamped with the approval of public placement.

In the rotunda, facing the main entrance, is Mr. Paul Bartlett's heroic equestrian statue of Lafayette, the gift of American school children to France some years ago. Radiating in a circle from the Lafayette are statues of Thomas Jerferson and Alexander Hamilton, both by Mr. James Earle Fraser; the young Franklin, by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie; Henry Clay, by Mr. Edmon Quinn, and Robert Morris, by Mr. Paul Bartlett. A group for the Tours War Memorial, by Mr. C. P. Jennewein, of the American Indian releasing the eagle, symbolizes the original inhabitants of the continent, and its earliest European discoverer is represented by Mr. Stirling Calder's virile and logical characterization of Leif Ericsson, the major part of the memorial to be erected in Reykjavik, Iceland. Busts of Chief Justice Marshall by Mr. Herbert Adams, Franklin by Mr. Robert Aitken, Patrick Henry by Mr. Charles Keck, James Monroe, by Mrs. Margaret Cresson, and others are placed in the circular corridors around the rotunda.

A Frieze of Murals

Models of such famous works as Mr. French's "Minute Man" and equestrian Washington in Paris, Roth's equestrian Washington in Morristown, Mr. Hermon MacNeil's Washington from the Arch, New York City; Charles Grafly's Meade Memorial in Washington, Mr. Keck's Lewis and Clark Monument in Charlottesville, Va., are among the approximately 100 small works (a few life-size) assembled in the main hall of the National Gallery of Art. An impressive number of war memorials and other monuments are included, supplemented by many items of a decorative and fanciful nature, fountain and garden pieces. Their character is traditional (in harmony with the memorial spirit of the exhibition), but none the less spirited and vigorous in many instances. Mr. William Zorach's decorative panels and Alice Morgan Wright's "Medea" are perhaps the nearest approaches to the modern idiom. In this comprehensive review of recent and contemporary American sculptors' work of the conservative school, nearly 80 artists are represented with 140 works.

The Mural Painters Society is responsible for the feature especially commemorating the Bicentennial, a frieze of 14 murals placed around the upper story of the main gallery, the work of 13 painters, depicting outstanding events and situations in Washington's life. These paintings were planned as a unit, have a uniform scale, and are framed by similar borders. The fact that red, white and blue form the dominant color scheme of nearly all of them further contributes to unity of effect. Each artist was free to work out his individual problem, and most of them chose the traditional manner, giving the murals the appearance of monumental illustrations. All are competently executed, and in most the colors are grayed to keep their proper place as part of the wall.

Mrs. M. Hildreth Meière's "Boyhood of Washington, 1745" depicts the assembling of a party of hunters. "Washington at Fort Necessity" by Mr. Austin Purves Jr. is ruggedly stylized and warmer in color than the others in the series, its strong reds and blues being bound together by the golden brown of earth and logs. Mr. Arthur Covey's "Washington Taking Command of the Army" is naturalistic in arrangement, but is kept almost entirely to the triple colors, in a high and silvery key. "The Battle of Princeton" has the two-dimensional, tapestry effect characteristic of Mr. Putnam Brinley's work. Mr. Ernest Peixotto, president of the Mural Painters, contributes two narrow panels, of groups surrounding Washington and Lafayette, respectively. These panels are at either end of the longest of the series, "Washington and His Friends at Mount Vernon" by Mr. J. Monroe Hewlett, a peaceful, well-balanced scene. Deane Keller's "Valley Forge" is the most assertive of the murals, its strong contrasts making it appear to step out of the frieze. The unity is resumed in Mr. Tom Loftin Johnson's "Surrender of Yorktown."

In Mr. Ezra Winter's "Inauguration of Washington" the dominant color scheme is varied with browns and grays. Mr. J. Mortimer Lichtenauer introduces symbolic figures as well as the family in his "Death of Washington." Mr. James Daugherty's panel, "Overture to 1776," is strongly individual, a turbulent grouping of leaders, Franklin, Jefferson, Paine and others, treated imaginatively and painted in cold blues, greens, etc. Mr. John Steuart Curry's companion piece, "Coöperation of Labor," although likewise symbolic, has the appearance of reality. Mr. Gardner Hale's "Triumph of Washington" completes the series, being in character a sort of apotheosis. Four panels in grisaille, in the rotunda, embody tributes to Washington by Marshall, Lincoln, Napoleon and Gladstone.

Of Many Things

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

RECENTLY the Salmagundi Club of New York tendered a dinner in honor of Mr. Cass Gilbert, architect, designer of the Woolworth Building and many other noted structures in New York and elsewhere. Mr. Gilbert had just returned from a sojourn of study in Yucatan of the remains of Mayan architecture. Among the speakers were Mr. Royal Cortissoz, who knew Mr. Gilbert 50 years ago in the offices of McKim, Mead & White; Mr. Bruce Crane, president of the Salmagundi Club; Mr. Hobart Nichols, painter, and Mr. Edwin Howland Blashfield, who told from personal experience of Mr. Gilbert's sustained concern for the encouragement of native mural painting.

Film About the Mona Lisa

A superfilm offering from Germany, "Der Raub der Mona Lisa," now being shown at the Europa Theater in Manhattan, is of uncommon interest in that it avoids conventional movie patterns in its story of the youth who steals the Mona Lisa from the Louvre as a gift to the girl of his admiration. She disdains the picture, having no appreciation of its quality. The youth seeks to return the painting, is caught and tried. The girl, now seeking notoriety, testifies that he stole the painting for her sake. He declares on the stand that his interest in her was due solely to the subject of the picture, and that it is the picture only that has come to interest him. In the end he is freed. Herr Willy Forst gives one of his thoroughly studied performances in the part of the youth, and Fraulein von Molo is well cast as the girl.

"Happy Landing"

The Shuberts are presenting at Chanin's Forty-sixth Street Theater "Happy Landing," a satirical aviation play by Messers. John B. Hymer and William E. Berry, with a cast somewhat changed since the recent out-of-town performances. Miss Catherine Dale Owen, until recently in the films, returns to the stage for the part of the girl of fashion who for a time causes the hero of the transpacific flight to forget his village sweetheart, played by Miss Margaret Sullavan. Mr. Russell Hardie does all possible, it would seem, with the part of the youthful airman whose head is turned by the ballyhoo with which he is exploited. His promoter is played by Mr. William David with a zest that is funny on the other side of the footlights, however offensive such a person might be if met in the daily round. Mr. Harry Davenport and Miss Marjorie Wood lend acting weight to a play that places on the actors rather too much of the burden of entertaining the audience. More of freshness in the wit and ingenuity in the story-telling might fairly have been expected of the authors.

Another Prison Play

"Bloodstream," a drama with a white and Negro cast—all men—was presented at the Times Square Theater on the evening of March 30 by Mr. Sidney Harmon. The action steadily pursues the horror vein that was characteristic of "The Last Mile" last season. The new play, by Mr. Frederick Schlick, has a power that derives from its tragic events in a coal mine where convicts are at work under a callous overseer. If such plays can arouse public feeling against brutalizing conditions, to the end that they shall no longer be possible, they will make up in their humane values what they lack in qualities as entertainment in any conventional theater sense. The leading rôles, all well cast, are taken by Messrs. Clyde Franklin, Ernest R. Whitman, Frank Wilson and Cecil Holm.

"Tarzan" Again

A new series of films about "Tarzan, the Ape Man," is apparently in the offing, as a result of the satisfying performance given in a picture of that name by Mr. John Weissmuller, champion swimmer. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer made this new version of a tale that has been popular in other versions. Mr. W. S. Van Dyke, director, has put into the picture a great deal of the African natural history interest that he handled so well in "Trader Horn." For those who like piping hot melodrama, not to be taken too seriously, the new Weissmuller film is proving entertaining.

"The Broken Wing"

Paramount offers a film version of "The Broken Wing," a melodrama about an airman who tumbles into a tree and a romance with a Mexican girl, written about a dozen years ago by Messrs. Paul Dickey and Charles Goddard. The materials of the story have been pretty thoroughly exhausted by films of Mexican scenes since then, but the new picture holds up, thanks to the vigorous characterization by Mr. Leo Carrillo of a Pooh Bah of the Rio Grande country. Miss Lupe Velez, also, does more than might fairly be expected because of the liveliness of her soubrette work. Others in the company include Messrs. Melvyn Douglas, George Barbier, Willard Robertson and Arthur Stone.

A Survey of French Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A SURVEY of French art through three centuries may be found at the McClees Galleries. The exhibition provides abundant evidence of the revolutionary changes that swept French art during the late nineteenth century.

The earlier works are romantic, rococo or pastoral, and often combine all three trends. The most delicate example of the rococo is found in Claude Jean Baptiste Hoin's "The Altar of Cupid"; while rustic pastorals abound among works by Boucher and Pillement.

Differences in viewpoint embrace both subject matter and technique. It is interesting to contrast the landscape painting of Pillement, for instance, with the recent interpretations by Pierre Bonnard and André Dunoyer de Ségonzac. Pillement works in a meticulous, half realistic, half decorative manner. Bonnard achieves his effect through soft pigments brushed with circular movement. De Ségonzac, on the other hand, slashes in boldly with straight or curved stroke, using diagonals freely, and producing a composition that bristles with restless energy. Temperamentally he is the opposite of Bonnard.

The charm of ladies and cavaliers at a rustic outing, expressed in Pater's "The Rustic Meal," has no appeal for the modern Matisse, with his avid pattern instinct. He uses the human figure less for characterization than for design, rendering it colorful as part of a general pattern, but the antithesis of a portrait. In his study of a young woman, now on view, he represents one rather dominant contemporary viewpoint.

The portraits in the exhibition go back to the "Portrait of Barroilhet" by Thomas Couture, the type of characterization familiar to the era of Manet and of Whistler, but much less stirring in its pigments and its sense of buoyant personality than the provocative "Carmen" by Manet himself. In such a work, characterization is ably coupled with technical pyrotechnics, neither detracting from the other, nor dominating it. The result is a satisfying human document.

Pierre Renoir's little "Portrait of Baron Barbier" poses the subject out-of-doors, and is quite as much concerned with the background suggestion of greenery as in the exposition of character.

One of the most striking instances of characterization, however, may be found in Van Gogh's black-and-white preliminary study for his canvas "Le Postier."

There are several sketches in the current exhibition that were later developed into well-known canvases. One of the most important is Seurat's for his "La Parade." Seurat, it is said, developed his larger works at night by gaslight, this fact affecting his pigments and possibly adding to the toylike rigidity of his figures. Certain it is that the tiny sketch has much more life than the completed canvas.

Included in the showing are works by Degas, Mary Cassatt, Toulouse-Lautrec and Cézanne. D. G.

'Days of the Turbins'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

A SURPRISE of the current dramatic season has been the restoration of "Days of the Turbins" to the repretory of the Moscow Art Theater. This play, which enjoyed great popular success when it was first presented by the Art Theater several years ago, disappeared from the Moscow stage, along with all the other dramatic works of its author, M. Mikhail Bulgakov, in 1929. Both M. Bulgakov and "Days of the Turbins" were treated by Communist critics as symbols if not of counter-revolutionary at least of "bourgeois" tendencies in dramatic art, against which a ruthless crusade has been waged during recent years.

So improbable did a revival of "Days of the Turbins" seem that, according to credible reports, all the original settings and stage appurtenances had been destroyed when the Art Theater last winter was encouraged, if not commanded, from a high and authoritative quarter to produce the play again. "Days of the Turbins" began to appear on the theatrical billboard announcements about the end of February, always with the tantalizing statement: "All tickets sold." The removal of the play from the stage for several seasons has apparently enhanced rather than diminished its popularity.

A Superior Play

Measured by strictly æsthetic standards "Days of The Turbins" is not one of the world's great dramas, although in realism and interest it stands distinctly above the crude propaganda theses which have been dressed up as plays and put on the Moscow stages during the last few seasons. The secret of its popularity lies largely in the fact that it is almost the only Soviet play in which a former Russian middle-class family is shown in anything but a hateful or ridiculous light. The author treats the leading characters in the play, Col. Aleksei Turbin, of the old Russian army, his younger brother, a military student, his sister, and their friends and acquaintances as natural and rather likable human beings, not as the conventionalized "oppressors of the proletariat and the peasantry."

The scene of the drama is laid in Kiev, when the old social order is breaking down because of the withdrawal of the German army of occupation, which for a time repressed the revolutionary movement in south Russia. There are two scenes of superb historical pageantry; one showing the puppet ruler, set up by the Germans, making ready to flee in disguise; the other depicting the camp of the wild, undisciplined, semi-bandit followers of the Ukrainian nationalist leader, Petlura, who is approaching the city.

A Political Adjustment

Colonel Turbin refuses to flee and falls at his post before the invading Petlurists. The grief of his sister, the adventures of the other characters, finally the reunion in the apartment of the Turbins when Petlura has left the city and the Soviet troops march in—these are the other developments in the course of the drama. A politically acceptable ending is furnished when the Turbins and their friends, although obviously not Communists by original conviction, agree that the Soviet régime is at least preferable to the anarchical banditism of the Petlurists.

The revival of "Days of the Turbins" is an indication that the star of M. Bulgakov, which at one time seemed to have definitely set, is again on the ascendant. Another sign which points in the same direction is the announcement that Gogol's famous novel, "Dead Souls," will be presented in dramatized form under the stage direction of M. Bulgakov at the Art Theater.

M. Bulgakov is unquestionably one of the most brilliant of the younger generation of Russian writers. Some of his best work is to be found in satirical sketches, whimsically or bitingly humorous pictures of post-revolutionary life in Russia. He has written a play based on the life of Molière in which the French dramatist's struggle with the censors of his age is vividly depicted. So far, this play has not been produced in any Soviet theater; but it is possible that it will be given, now that the unofficial ban on Bulgakov and all his works has been plainly lifted by the revival of "Days of the Turbins." W. H. C.

Stratford Theater Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"King Henry IV" has been chosen by the governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon as the play to be performed on April 23, the anniversary of the poet's birth when the new theater will be opened by the Prince of Wales. A notable program in the birthday festival will be that given on May 16, with "The Merchant of Venice" played by the "Old Bensonians," under the direction of Mr. Henry Ainley, with Sir Frank Benson as the Jew.

So numerous have been the applications for seats for the birthday performance that they will be allocated by ballot. The new theater has accommodation for about 1000, but for the matinée at which the Prince of Wales will be present half the total number of seats will be required for ambassadors and representatives of foreign powers, the governors, the press and other official visitors.

The governors have appointed Mr. Henry Tossell as secretary and manager of the theater, and Mr. W. H. Savery as general manager of the festival.

The annual Ann Arbor May Festival will consist this year of six concerts, to be given from May 18 to 21. It is announced that first American performances will be given to Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Legend of the Invisible City of Kitej" (presumably in concert form) and to Mr. Gustav Holst's "Choral Fantasia," with the composer conducting. Other items will be the "Creation,' 'in honor of the Haydn bicentennial, and Stravinsky's "Symphonie de Psaumes." Soloists will be from the Metropolitan and Chicago Operas, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra will assist.

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STOCK PRICES SLUMP, RAILS LEADING WAY

Decline Is Reduced Somewhat in Last Hour by Short Covering

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Selling converged upon the railroad shares in today's short session of the stock market and price averages penetrated new low levels for the third successive day.

Pressure was relaxed in the last hour, however, and enough short covering appeared to reduce the decline somewhat. Extreme losses of 1 to 4 points were numerous, but many of these were out in half.

The industrials and utilities generally finished within fractions of yesterday's final level, but several rails were off 1 to 2 points net. The closing tone was heavy. Trading was in fair volume for a two-hour session, transfers approximating 1,000,000 shares.

There was little in the way of fresh news at the end of the week to influence the price trend. Brokers were still depressed over the proposed stock transfer tax, some intimating that they might have to go out of business, although not all quarters in Wall Street were so much disturbed over it.

Most quarters were inclined to attribute the slump in rails to the lowest prices since the 1890's to fresh uncertainty over the Interstate Commerce Commission's holding up approval of a Reconstruction Finance Corp. loan to the Baltimore & Ohio to pay off maturing bank notes. Despite assurances that railroad defaults will not be permitted, this controversy is regarded as having an unfortunate effect upon market sentiment.

Rails Close Lower

While second quarter freight movement was estimated by the shippers' advisory boards as 13 per cent under 1931, contrasted with a drop of about 20 per cent in the first quarter, it was recalled that these estimates have recently been too optimistic.

Union Pacific dropped 4 points, then recovered half. Santa Fe declined 2½ to a new minimum, then recovered a fraction. Directors meet next week for action on Santa Fe's dividend, recently cut to a $6-annual basis from $10. Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific preferred, New Haven and New York Central closed a point or more lower. Baltimore & Ohio preferred lost 2.

In the industrials, Bethlehem Steel preferred slumped nearly 5 points. Case lost 3, and Auburn dropped 4. Utilities held up better than recently, although North American and Standard Gas receded about a point. American Telephone rallied to close only a minor fraction lower, after an extreme drop of 1¼. U. S. Steel lost only ½ point net. American Can finished a full point lower.

Oils held up better than most groups. Texas Corp. actually finished a fraction higher. This reflected the taking effect of the higher crude price schedule in the midcontinent this week. While some quarters feel that higher wholesale gasoline prices will be needed to support $1-a-barrel crude, the gasoline market has stiffened encouragingly.

A firm tone in the wheat market may have had a somewhat helpful effect upon stocks. Cotton held about steady, closing with minor losses of 4 to 8 points a bale.

Foreign exchanges were marked by a renewal of strength of the French franc. This currency ruled 3-16 of a point higher at 3.94 3-16 cents for cables, or not far from the outgoing gold point from New York. Sterling weakened, cables ruling 2 cents lower at $3.76.

Bonds Continue Irregular

The bond market continued its limping gait today, and even the U. S. Government section, conspicuous by its recent strength, turned somewhat mildly irregular.

The rails, as usual, bore the brunt of the selling wave with the low-priced speculative mortgages suffering the most. At the same time, some of the higher grade carrier bonds displayed moderate resistance.

Losses of ½ to more than 2 points were recorded by Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s and Southern Railway 4s. Some of the Atchisons steadied, as did Canadian Pacific debenture 4s and St. Paul 5s. Nickel Plate 6s dropped around 5 points at one time and then rallied slightly.

The utilities generally exhibited a heavy tone, although there were some firm spots in this group. Cincinnati Gas & Electric 4s ran up 3½ points on the sale of two bonds. American & Foreign Power 5s slipped more than a point, and Utility Power & Light debenture 5½s, Western Union 5s, and Colorado Gas & Electric 5s were off moderately.

International Match 5s and Kreuger & Toll 5s declined, and Shell Union Oil 5s sold lower, but various other industrials moved in a narrow range.

Foreign government obligations were mixed, the Argentines being especially in demand while the Germans turned heavy. The Brazilians advanced and Japanese issues were steady.

WILDEY SAVINGS ANNIVERSARIES

The Wildey Savings Bank of Boston is observing today three anniversaries of 40 years each—its own, that of Dr. Herbert A. Chase, first vice-president, and its treasurer, Mr. George E. Taber.

The bank started in business on Devonshire Street but moved to 52 Boylston Street in 1895. In November of 1929 it was necessary to move to larger quarters at 22 Boylston Street where it serves its 35,000 customers.

Mr. Taber joined the bank when it opened, and his life has been intimately connected with its history. He is well known throughout the vicinity where his popularity has aided the bank in its remarkable growth to the third in size among the 24 savings banks of Boston.

PIERCE PETROLEUM CORP.

Pierce Petroleum Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net of $264,167 after expenses, equivalent to 10 cents a share on 2,500,000 no-par shares of common.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 1	Last Mar. 31
9¼	¼		Abitibi pf	400	5½	5½	5½	
24	18	1½	Abraham & Str	100	17⅝	17	17	18
5⅜	3⅜		Adams Express	900	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞
3½	2⅜		Advance Rumely	700	3½	3½	3½	
16½	10¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	10⅞	10½	10⅝	11
62½	46	4½	Air Reduction	2200	49⅞	47¾	48⅝	49¾
2	1¼		Airway Elec App	100	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
16⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	20	16⅝	15	16½	15
3½	1¼		Allegheny Corp	1900	2	1½	1½	1⅝
7⅝	2½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
10¼	2		Alleghany pf xw	200	2	2	2	
87½	62¼	6‡	Allied Chem	7300	72¼	70¼	71⅝	73
119	108	7	Allied Chem pf	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	
13⅝	9¾	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9⅞
10	7	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
7½	5¼		Am Ag Ch Del	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
18¼	12½		Am Bank Note	100	12½	12½	12½	
15½	11	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	11	11	11	11¼
73⅝	54¼	5‡	Am Can	11100	60⅝	59¼	60¼	61¼
129	117⅜	7	Am Can pf	200	120	120	120	
8¾	5½		Am Car & Fdry	400	6¾	5½	5½	6¼
39½	25	7	Am Car & F pf	40	28	25	26	25⅞
37¼	29	3‡	Am Chicle	200	29	29	29	29
11	6½		Am Com Alcohol	1400	9½	9⅛	9¼	9⅝
10½	5		Am European	1500	5½	5	5	5⅛
9¼	3⅝		Am & For Pow	2200		10⅜	3⅝	4
33	18		Am & For Pow 6	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15½
38½	13¼		Am & For Pow 7	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16½
17¼	7		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7	6¼	6¼	7½
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	100	18	17½	17½	18⅝
8½	5½		Am International	400	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
9¼	5¼		Am Locomotive	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
44⅝	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	38	38	38	38½
16⅞	8	1	Am Power & Lt	2400	8⅝	8	8¼	8⅝
58	32½	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	32¼	32	32	32¼
49¾	24⅝	5	Am P&L pf A	4400	5¼	5	5½	5
8½	5	.40	Am Radiator	1500	5¼	5	5	5⅛
13	7⅝		Am Rolling Mill	4300	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8¼
29¼	21¼	3	Am Safety Razor	400	22	21¼	21¼	22¼
2½	2		Am Seating	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18⅝	9½	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	10	9½	9⅝	10½
85	53	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	50½	50½	50½	53
8¾	5⅜		Am Steel Fdries	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
80	69	7	Am Steel F pf	60	70	70	70	
36¾	33¼	2‡	Am Stores	200	34⅛	34	34⅛	34
29½	20	4	Am Sugar Ref	100	19	19	19	20
137⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	34100	110¾	109⅜	110¾	111
70	20		Am Type F pf	50	20¾	20	20¾	20⅜
24½	24½	3	Am Wat W&E	100	25	25	25	26
63½	62½	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	62½	62½	62½	
22	21½	3	Am WW&E ct	100	22	22	22	
5⅝	3		Am Woolen	100	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
30⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	500	25½	25⅜	25⅝	26¼
3⅜	½		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
12⅝	5¾		Anaconda Cop	5700	6	5¾	5⅞	6
17⅞	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	15	13	13	13½
74	68⅜	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	69¾	68⅝	68⅝	70⅜
12	8½	1	Archer Daniels	600	8¾	8½	8½	9
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	200	38	37¼	38	37¼
2	1		Armour Ill A	1500	1½	1½	1½	1¾
1½	½		Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
14¼	6⅜		Armour Ill pf	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3	2		Artloom Corp	50	3	3	3	
8¼	4½		Asso Dry Goods	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
94	60¼	6	Atchison T&SF	3100	62½	60¼	61	62
41½	18	4	All Coast Line	300	20	19½	19½	20
8¾	5⅜		All Refining	2000	10⅝	10	10⅛	10⅜
25½	16	2	Atlas Powder	100	16	16	16	
151¾	62	4‡	Auburn Auto	11200	66½	62	62½	66¼
16	14½	1½	Austin Nichols A	50	14¼	14¼	14¼	
3½	2½		Aviation Corp Del	100	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
			—B—					
8½	4¼		Baldwin Loco	2100	4⅞	4¼	4½	5
21⅜	11½		Balt & Ohio	6700	12¾	11½	11⅝	12¾
4½	1⅝		Balt & Ohio pf	100	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
24½	12½		Bangor & Aroos	100	20	20	20	20
79½	65	7	Bangor & A pf	20	65	65	65	
5⅞	4		Barnsdall A	1100	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
43½	23½	4	Beatrice Cream	700	24	23½	23⅞	23⅝
4¾	2⅜		Belding Hem	400	4	4	4	4
18⅜	7¼	.40	Bendix Aviation	2400	8¾	8	8¾	8¼
24⅞	18½	2	Best & Co	700	18¾	18¼	18⅜	18⅞
24⅞	15½		Bethlehem Steel	4100	17	16½	16½	16⅜
74	40½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	44½	40½	41	44¼
8¾	1	.50	Blaw Knox	1400	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22¼	11¾		Bohm Alum & Br	1400	12¼	11¾	12	13
43⅛	34¾	3‡	Borden	3600	37½	36¾	37⅜	37½
12⅝	7	1	Borg Warner	1700	7¾	7½	7¼	7
14½	8		Boston & Maine	200	8	8	8	
11¾	7½	1	Briggs Mfg	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
10½	7¾	2	Briggs & Strat	100	9	9	9	
40¼	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	2200	42¼	41¼	42	42¼
36	33¼	5	Brown Shoe	200	34	34	34	
119½	115	7	Brown Shoe pf	100	115	115	115	
2	1		Bruns Terminal	100	1	1	1	1⅛
8⅛	5½		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
2½	1¼		Budd Mfg	100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
4	2¾		Budd Wheel	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
7⅝	3¾		Bullard	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
3½	2		Bulova Watch	100	2	2	2	
13	8¾	.80	Burroughs Add	2100	10	8¾	9	9⅛
21¼	13¾	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
65	50	7	Bush Term deb	20	52	52	52	
1¼	⅞		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅞	⅝		Butte & Superior	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
			Byers	2200	11⅜	10¾	11	11⅜
19	10½		—C—	200	8	8½	8½	8½
11⅞	6¼		Calumet & Hecla	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
4	2½		Canada Dry	1100	10	9¾	9¾	10
13½	9⅜	1.20	Canadian Pacific	2400	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	13¼
20⅝	10¾	1¼	Case Thresh	21100	32½	28⅝	29⅝	32½
43⅜	26½		Caterpillar Trac	3400	7¾	7	7¾	7¾
15	7	1	Celanese Corp	100	3½	3½	3½	
5	3		Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	
3⅜	2¼		Century Ribbon	100	4¼	3½	3½	
6¼	4½	2	Cerro de Pasco	3200	7¼	7	7¼	7
15	7		Certain-Teed	100	2	2	2	2
33⅝	2		Chesapeake Corp	1400	12	10⅝	11½	12⅛
20⅝	10⅝	3	Ches & Ohio	4100	11⅞	10⅝	11	11⅞
31¼	16⅜	2½	Chi Mil & St P	2100	2	1⅜	1⅜	2
3¼	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	3400	2⅜	2	2½	2⅜
12⅝	5¾		Chi & N western	5400	6	5⅝	6	6
6¾	2⅞		Chi Pneu Tool	200	3	2¾	3	3
17⅞	4⅞		Chi Pneu T pf	400	6	5¾	5⅞	6
13⅜	5⅝		Chi Rock Isl & P	2200	6	5⅜	5⅞	6
24½	8⅝		Chi RI&P 6%	200	9	8⅝	9	11
27½	10½		Chi RI&P 7%	100	10½	10½	10½	13
15¾	10¼	1	Chrysler	6400	10¾	10¼	10½	10⅝
28½	24	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	400	24½	24	24½	24⅜
2¼	⅝		City Stores	1400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8⅜	8		Clark Equipment	100	8	8	8	8
31½	24⅜	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	700	26	25½	25⅝	26
10⅛	7		Collins & Aikman	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
14	8	4	Colo & So Ind	300	12	12	12	
16⅛	10⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	4100	11¼	10⅜	11	11⅛
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	100	68	68	68	69
41⅞	27	3	Columbian Carb	2600	28⅜	27	28⅜	28
7⅞	6½		Columbia P & vte	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
11	5¾	1	Comm Credit	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
68⅞	56	6½	Comm Credit pf	10	65	65	65	65½
20⅜	16⅛	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	17	17	17	17
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1400	18⅜	17½	18	19¼
10¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	3600	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
4⅞	3⅛	.30	Comwith & So	4600	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
68½	53½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	56	56	56	54
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	1700	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
5⅝	2⅞		Consol Film Ind	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
11⅜	8⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	500	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
68¾	54½	4	Consol Gas	9600	57⅞	56¾	56¾	57½
95	89	5	Consol Gas pf	400	90½	89½	89½	91
10⅛	8	1	Consol Laundries	900	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8¾
6¼	5¾		Consol Oil	4600	6	5¾	5⅞	6
1	⅝		oCnt Baking B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
47¾	40	8	Cont Baking pf	300	40½	40	40	40½
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	2400	35⅝	34¼	34¾	35
4¾	3¼		Cont Dia Fibre	400	3¾	3¼	3¼	3⅝
23¼	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	900	19½	19	19	19
1¾	1		Cont Motors	300	1	1	1	
7	5⅝		Cont Oil	1700	6	5¾	6	6
¾	⅝		Cont Shares	400	½	½	½	½
47¾	37	3	Corn Products	2900	40½	39¾	40	40½
129½	120	7	Corn Prod pf	10	120	120	120	
4¾	2¾		Cosy	500	3	3	3	3
23	19¾	2‡	Cream of Wheat	300	20	20	20	19¾
19½	10¼		Crex Carpet	200	18	18	18	
24	20¾	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	20½	20½	20½	
23¼	15		Crucible Steel	200	16	15	15	
49¾	32	7	Crucible Steel pf	50	32	32	32	34
1¾	1		Cuba Co	100	1	1	1	1¼
1½	¼		Cuban Cane Pr	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
35½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33	33	33	33¾
2¾	1		Curtiss-Wright	2800	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛
3⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	800	2	1⅞	2	2
10	7		Cutler Hammer	100	7	7	7	
			—D—					
5¼	3		Davison Chem	1600	3¼	3	3	3
15¼	8	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	8½	8	8	8¼
89½	64½	9	Del & Hudson	800	66½	64½	64½	66
28¾	13½		Del Lack & W	1600	15	13½	13½	15¾
122	97	8	Detroit Edison	200	97	97	97	97½
13¼	10¼	.60	Devoe & Rey A	300	10⅞	10½	10½	11⅞
95	14	1.60	Diamond Match	900	14	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜
24½	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	800	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9½
23	17¼	3½	Dresser A	100	18	18	18	18¼
59¾	45¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	9400	44¼	43¼	44	44¼
			—E—					
5¼	3		Eastern Roll Mill	200	3	3	3	3
87⅞	68½	.5	Eastman Kodak	4100	70¼	68½	69⅝	70¼
8	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
1¾	¼		Ethington Schild	200	½	½	½	½
32¾	18⅛	4	Elec Auto-Lite	9100	20	18⅛	19	20
100¼	88¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	88¼	88¼	88¼	
2½	1¼		Elec Boat	800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
4	2¾		Elec & Mus Ind	2900	3	2⅞	3	3
15⅝	7½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	4600	8½	7½	7⅞	8⅛
64	28	7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	500	30½	29½	30½	29½
55½	24	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	24½	24	24½	26
36⅛	25½	3	Endicott Johnson	200	28⅛	28	28	28
25	15	1.40	Engineers Pub S	100	15	15	15	
10	5		Erie RR	500	5½	5	5	6
13½	7¾		Erie RR 1pf	400	8	8	8	
7¼	3½		Eureka Vacuum	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
			—F—					
2	1¼		Fed Screw W	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅝	3⅛		Fed Water Serv	100	6	6	6	6¼
89	80	6‡	Filene's pf	20	86	86	86	86
15⅜	11⅜	1	Firestone T & R	1800	12	11⅜	12	12
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	2400	46⅝	45½	34½	47⅛
⅜	⅛		Fisk Rubber	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	1¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	150	½	½	½	
12	6½		Foster-Wheeler	700	7¼	6½	6½	7
5⅝	2⅜		Fox Film A	300	3	2⅝	3	3
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	400	16	16	16	16
			—G—					
17⅛	10¾	1	Gamewell	20	10⅞	10¾	10¾	11
3⅜	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
35¾	26⅜	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1600	27½	26⅜	27	28
15½	10⅛	1	Gen Asphalt	400	10¼	10	10	10½
19⅜	11	3	Gen Baking	500	15¼	15	15	15⅜
3⅜	1⅞		Gen Bronze	900	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
5½	3		Gen Cable A	200	3	3	3	3⅜
16	11		Gen Cable pf	20	12	12	12	12
26½	16⅜	1	Gen Electric	21500	17¾	16⅞	17	17¼
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11	11	11	11
40½	31⅜	3	Gen Foods	4200	35	34	35	34⅝
2¾	1½	6	Gen Gas & E A	1900	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
37	31⅜	3	Gen Mills	600	33	32	33	33⅛
24¾	14¾	2	Gen Motors	41300	15⅜	14¾	15	15⅛
87¼	76¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	77⅛	76¾	76¾	77¼
4	3⅛		Gen Out Ad	700	4	3¾	4	
9	6		Gen Out Ad A	200	6½	6½	6½	
5	3		Gen Pub Service	200	3	3	3	3
28⅝	13	3	Gen Ry Signal	2100	15¼	15	15	17½
90	75	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	20	75	75	75	
1¼	¾		Gen Realty	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
16½	12¼		Gen Rlty pf ww	1400	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾
1½	¾		Gen Thea Equip	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
24¼	10¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	14800	19¼	18½	19	19¼
68½	60	5	Gillette S R pf	300	62	61¼	62	61¼
6¾	4		Glidden	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
19⅝	16	1.60	Gold Dust	2200	18¼	16	16½	16¼
5⅝	3⅜		Goodrich	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½
17	12		Goodrich pf	100	12	12	12	12½
18⅜	10⅜		Goodyear	1400	11½	10⅞	11½	10⅝
61	40	7	Goodrear 1pf	600	40⅜	40	40	40½
11½	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
4⅝	2		Graham Paige	1800	2	2	2	2
7¾	4		Granby	500	4½	4	4	4¼
9¾	6⅜		Grand Union	400	7	6¾	7	7
35¼	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	300	29½	29	29	29½
13½	12¼	2	Granite City Sti	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13½
30¼	25	1	Grant (WT)	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
25	11¾	3	Great Nor pf	2400	13½	11¾	11¾	12¼
13¼	10	3	Great Nor Ore	1000	10½	10	10	10½
			Great West Sug	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
80	66½	7	Great W Sug pf	60	67¾	67¼	67¼	67½
2¼	⅞		Grigsby-Grunow	1200	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
14¾	8		Gulf Mobile pf	100	8	8	8	
			—H—					
11½	8¾	1.20	Hall Printing	300	9	8¾	9	
1½	¾		Hayes Body	200	¾	¾	¾	
83	71½	6	Hershey Choc	300	71½	71	71½	72
83	72¼	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	73¼	72½	72½	73¼
10⅜	8½		Hollander	100	8½	8½	8½	6
11½	10	1	Holland Furnace	200	10	10	10	10
130¼	110	7.80‡	Homestake M	300	123¼	123	123¼	
4	3½		Houdaille Her B	300	3	3	3	3½
24⅝	16¼		Houston Oil	800	18⅜	18¼	18¼	19
11⅞	3¼		Houston Oil new	500	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
16½	9¼	1	Howe Sound	100	9	9	9	9
11⅜	5		Hudson Motor	4800	5½	5	5	5
5⅜	2		Hupp Motors	1900	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
			—I—					
18¼	9½		Ill Central	2400	11½	10½	11½	11½
27	10		Indian Motor pf	10	11	11	11	
38⅜	23¼	4	Indus Rayon	700	28	24⅜	25	25⅞
39¼	24⅜	3	Ingersoll-Rand	1200	28	24⅝	25	25¾
4¼	2¼		Inspiration Cop	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
8	4½	.50	Insuranshare Del	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
14⅜	8¼		Interboro Rap T	1100	8½	7¾	8	8
4¼	2½		Interlake Iron	300	3½	2½	3⅛	3⅜
117	90⅜	6‡	Int Business M	700	93⅝	92	93⅝	93½
5½	3	.40	Int Carriers	1100	3	3	3	3
18¾	9¼	3	Int Cement	500	9½	9¼	9½	9½
21	9		Int Combus pf	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	11⅜
24⅜	19½	1.80	Int Harvester	5300	20	19¼	19⅝	20½
108	95	7	Int Harvester pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	99
11⅝	8	2b	Int Hydroelec	700	8¼	8	8	8¾
24⅞	13½		Int Match pf	1200	4⅜	3⅞	4

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Tax Measures Hold Front of Stage—Trade Is Still Sluggish

The tax-conscious American public has had its eyes riveted on Congressional proceedings in Washington this week where the House of Representatives has tossed the tax-levy ball back and forth in an endeavor to find an acceptable substitute for the sales tax.

Business leaders and bankers have anxiously watched the various proposals which in their very nature, it is said, cannot help but have a deterrent effect on the consumption of the articles specifically taxed and on new capital which might go into the industries which have to bear the additional levies.

In particular is Wall Street concerned over the proposed new tax on dividends and on the higher transfer tax on securities. Members of the exchanges assert that these taxes are confiscatory and destructive and that they would cut floor trading in half, decrease substantially the value of stock and curb exchange seats, force mergers of brokerage houses, cause the discharge of large numbers of employees and reduce real estate values in financial districts.

The stock market registered the uneasiness of holders of securities and showed weakness practically throughout the week. Up to Friday's close industrial securities had lost an average of 3½ points, railroads and utilities more than 2½, and bonds were down 2¼ points.

Balancing Budget Constructive

However, with the passage of the tax bill by the House calling for $1,032,400,000, to be supplemented by general governmental economies of about $230,500,000, the budget is expected to be balanced.

If the bill after revision in the Senate substantially effects its purpose of balancing the budget, the whole country will breathe a sigh of relief, despite inequalities and the possibility that the revenues may not equal expectations. Business will know where it stands, Europe will regain its confidence in the stability of the American dollar and American investments, and a new start can be made toward the seemingly distant goal of normalcy.

Among the important developments this week in domestic affairs was the enlarged functioning of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which officially stated that between Feb. 2 and March 31 loans of $238,739,939 to 935 applicants had been authorized, including 16 railroads, 18 insurance companies, 30 building and loan associations and more than 800 banks. More loans were made to Iowa concerns than to those of any other state.

The public seems concerned over the possibility that a congressional drive to pass a $2,000,000,000 bonus bill for World War veterans may upset the budget. It is said that already 166 adherents to such legislation have been listed.

Steamship Rates Slashed

Another item bulking large in the news was the announcement that all steamship lines in the North Atlantic service had agreed to cut passenger rates this month 20 per cent. The slass will affect all classes, and will apply both east and west. The drastic move is regarded as an endeavor to regain some of the lost volume of transatlantic summer travel.

The Federal Reserve Board and its advisory council both placed themselves on record as vigorously opposing several provisions of the Glass banking bill, characterizing the measure as likely to contract credit and to seriously interfere with business recovery.

In the international field is noted the success of Great Britain in its 1931-1932 finances. Its fiscal year ended March 31 shows a surplus of £362,000, indicating that the heavy taxes and rigid economy has saved the nation from the big deficit expected last August. The country raised from all sources £770,963,000. The League of Nations Financial Committee gave out a report yesterday expressing alarm over the situation in Europe, warning the world that debts and tariffs bar world revival. The position of Austria, Greece, Bulgaria and Hungry in particular were cited as precarious. The committee urged budget reductions and the need for arms reductions.

Business Still Sluggish

Domestic business this week is without any marked stimulus, though there appears to be some upswing in retail trade, especially spring lines, and in the lighter industries. The new models by General Motors, Ford and Chrysler are expected to start substantial consumer buying.

While freight loadings compare somewhat better with last year, the heavy drop of 10.3 per cent in the consumption of electricity as compared with 1931 was disconcerting. Steel output has dropped to 22 per cent of capacity.

The gain in United States cotton exports is heartening, rising this week to 289,000 bales, compared with 190,000 in the like 1931 week. Building holds at low levels.

Earnings statements coming out make poor comparisons with last year. Dividends continue to be omitted or reduced. This week's bond sales aggregated $18,012,000, all municipal. A year ago the total was $125,000,000. Brokers' loans gained $1,000,000. Bank clearings in the week dropped 52.4 per cent from the corresponding 1931 week.

Abroad the same trends hold sway as have been in evidence the last few months. Strength in sterling bolsters sentiment in Great Britain. France is still combating deflation, growing unemployment and declining activity in industry. German exports continue to decline. Denmark's foreign trade is decreasing.

There is a slightly more optimistic feeling in Belgium, where the Government has voted a tariff increase to balance the budget. In the Netherlands unemployment seems decreasing with the index at 25.4 per cent, compared with 27.5 per cent at the peak on Feb. 13.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

FOREIGN

LONDON—Prices on the stock exchange sagged with international issues and Paris favorites weakest. The closing was easy.

Paris — Trading was without any great activity and prices moved with a slight downward tendency, the closing being uncertain.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; rails touch new lows.

Bonds: Irregular; rails continue decline.

Curb: Heavy; utilities soft.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling weakens.

Cotton: Lower; southern selling; easier stock market.

Sugar: Lower; easier spot market.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: total surplus and undivided profits, $1,017,530 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average), $101,022,000 (increase); time deposits (average), $6,631,000 (increase); clearings week ending today, $3,604,798,406; clearings week ending March 26, $2,707,339,492.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH
NOW
MATS. THURS. AND SAT. AT 2:30
EVENINGS AT 8:30
The Professional Players in Association With Patterson McNutt Present
Constance Collier
in NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
"Hay Fever"
STAGED BY MISS COLLIER
with ERIC COWLEY
TERENCE NEILL — ANTHONY KEMBLE COOPER—JULIA HOYT—BETTY LINLEY—ALICE BELMORE CLIFFE — EDWARD COOPER and VALERIE COSSART.
PRICES: Eves. 50c to $2.50 Mats. 50c to $2
Seats Now Selling

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE MATINEE TODAY
ONLY MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN
The Bostonians Present Schwab and Mandel's Glorious Musical Romance
THE NEW MOON
Setting a New Price Scale for America
All Nights $1.50 to 25c—Mats. Wed. and Sat. $1.00 to 25c—First Matinee Saturday
SEATS NOW At Shubert Theatre and Boston Opera House

SHUBERT—LAST 2 TIMES TODAY
Lee Shubert—Walter Hartwig Presents
"IF A STIRRING PLAY ABOUT LINCOLN
BOOTH HAD MISSED"
Mat. Today 50c to $1.50—Eve. 50c to $2

SYMPHONY HALL
This Tues., April 5, at 8:30
GIESEKING
PIANIST

JORDAN HALL, Boston
Thursday Eve., April 7th
at 8:15
Howard D. Harrington
TENOR
Mason and Hamlin—Mgt. A. H. Handley

JORDAN HALL, Boston
Friday Eve., April 8th, at 8:15
MARTHA GRAHAM
and DANCE GROUP with Louis Horst, Pianist
Only Boston Appearance This Season
Tickets now at box office, $1 to $2.50.
Management A. H. Handley

MAJESTIC Monday Night, 8:30 | 2 WEEKS ONLY
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
MILTON ABORN presents
The Civic Musical Comedy Company
in
THE SENSATIONAL HIT OF THE CENTURY!
IRENE
A VERITABLE MASTERPIECE OF MIRTH AND MELODY!
By MONTGOMERY—TIERNEY—McCARTHY
THE WORLD'S SWEETHEART
WITH
HELEN SHIPMAN—BOBBY WATSON—BEATRICE KAY
JAMES R. LIDDY—FLORENCE HERBERT—HOUSTON RICHARDS
JAYNE WATEROUS—LIDA KANE—LAINA BLAIRE
AND MANY OTHERS, INCLUDING
The Best Singing and Dancing Ensemble in America
NIGHTS 50c to $2.00 BEST SEATS MATINEES 50c to $1.00

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
HARVARD SQUARE
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, April 4-5-6
GEORGE ARLISS in
The Man Who Played God
This Reckless Age

NEW YORK CITY

ERNEST TRUEX
in
WHISTLING IN THE DARK
"Vastly entertaining."—Atkinson, Times
Ethel Barrymore Th., 47th St., W. of Broadway
Evs. 8:50. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

ED WYNN "THE PERFECT FOOL" in
The LAUGH PARADE
An Evening's Entertainment
With JEANNE AUBERT and a 1932 Cast
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th Street. Eves. 8:45. Evs: Bal. $1 to $2.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
By DENIS JOHNSTON
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:40.

GILBERT MILLER Presents
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL
in
THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET
A Comedy by John van Druten
"Utterly Delightful."—Brown, Eve. Post.
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
Moves to HENRY MILLER'S Theatre Mon., Apr. 4

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

The 1931 Pulitzer Prize Play
"The Green Pastures"
Visiting MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, DULUTH, BILLINGS, BUTTE, Great Falls, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Opening 3rd season Boston on Labor Day, Sept. 5.
Complete Original Production and Cast

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
375 †Alum Co Am	35	33½	33½
1 Am Cap pr pf	46	46	46
5 Am Cit P&LA	22⅝	22	22
2 Am Cit P&LB	2	2	2
52 Am Cyan B	3½	3½	3½
4 Am & Fgn P war	2½	2	2
3 Am Founders	¾	¾	¾
79 Am Gas & El	25¾	23½	24½
3 Am Invest B	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Am Invest war	⅜	⅜	⅜
25 †Am Laund Mch	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6 Am Light & T	17⅝	17½	17½
11 Am Maracaibo	⅝	7/16	⅝
1 Am Salamandra	6¼	6¼	6¼
14 Am Sup Power	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Am Sup 1 pr	57	57	57
3 Appalach Gas	7/16	7/16	7/16
2 Arctur Rad Tube	2	2	2
1 Ark Nat Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Ark Nat Gas A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Ark Nat Gas pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
9 As G&E1 A	2¾	2½	2¾
3 Atl Laund	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Atl Sec Corp	2	2	2
24 Atlas Util	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Atlas Util pf A	35¾	35	35¾
B			
1 Bellanca Aire vtc	1	1	1
1 Bickford	8½	8½	8½
8 Blue Ridge cvt pf	24	23½	23½
125 Bos & Me A stmpd	9	9	9
1 Brax Tr & Lt	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Buckeye P L	30	28½	28½
1 Buf N&EP pf	21	21	21
†50 Bunk Hill & S vtc	20	20	20
1 Bwana M'Kub	½	½	½
C			
81 Cab R Tube vtc	5¼	5	5¼
1 CAM Co vtc	1-32	1-32	1-32
5 Can Marc Wireless	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Cent Hud G&E vtc	14½	14½	14½
2 Cent Pub S A	¾	¾	¾
2 Cent St El	1⅜	1¼	1¼
2 Centrif Pi	3½	3½	3½
80 Cities Service	5¼	5	5⅛
5 Cit Serv pf	48⅞	48¼	48¾
1 Cit Serv-P 7pf	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Claude Neon Lts	1½	1½	1½
1 Cleve Tract	3	3	3
†10 Colum G&E cv pf	83	83	83
1 Colum O&G vtc	1	1	1
10 Comwlth Edis	80½	79	80¼
2 Comwlth & So war	7/16	7/16	7/16
1 Commun Wat Ser	¾	¾	¾
3 Cons G&E Balt	60⅞	60½	60½
1 Cont Chi Corp pf	13½	13½	13½
†50 Cont Shar cvt pf	1	1	1
28 Cord Corp	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
7 Creole Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
27 Cresson Gold	7/16	7/16	7/16
1 Crowley Milner	5	5	5
D			
2 De Forest	¾	¾	¾
6 Detroit Aircraft	¼	¼	¼
125 Duke Power	70	70	70
1 Durant Mot	7/16	7/16	7/16
E			
5 East Sta Pow B	2	1¾	2
†10 East Util As A	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
75 El Bond & Sh new	16	15½	16
1 El Bond & Sh pf	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 El P & L opt war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7 P & L 2nd pf A	19½	19½	19½
†50 Emp G&F 8 pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
1 Europ El A	1½	1½	1½
F			
1 Fajardo Sug	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Fedders Mfg A	4	4	4
8 Ford M Can A	10¼	9¾	10¼
76 Ford Mot Ltd	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
1 Franklin Mfg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
G			
1 Gen Alloys 6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 Gen Aviation Corp	3½	3⅛	3½
3 Gen El Ltd rct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Gen Th Eq cv pf	7/16	7/16	7/16
2 Glen Alden	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Globe Underwr	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 Golden Center Min	½	⅜	⅜
8 Goldman Sachs	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Gotham Knit	1	1	1
†100 Gt Alt & P nv	130	126	126
5 Gulf Oil Pa	31⅞	31	31⅞
H			
1 Hires A	20¼	20½	20¼
3 Hudson Bay M&S	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Hygrade Fd	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
I			
1 Ind Pipe Line (.35G)	3½	3½	3½
1 Insull Util	½	½	½
1 Ins Co N Am (2)	35	35	35
20 Internat Pet (1)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
7 Inter Sup Pow (1)	10	9	10
1 Inter Util B	1½	1½	1½
1 Inters Eq cv pf	10	10	10
1 Ital Superpow A	¾	¾	¾
K			
1 Kolster Brandes	1⅜	1⅜	1?
L			
4 Lefc Real pf (3)	12	11½	11½
1 Lehigh C & N (1)	10½	10½	10½
3 Lone Star Gas (.60)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Long Is Lt (.60)	17	17	17
M			
1 Mass Util Asso	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Memphis N Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Mexico Ohio Oil	2	2	2
1 Mid St Pet B vtc	¼	¼	¼
26 Mid West Util	1⅛	1	1
†10 Minn Honey pf	63¾	63¾	63¾
4 Mo Kans P L	¼	¼	¼
2 Mo Kan P L B vtc	7/16	7/16	7/16
†75 Mohawk Hud 1 pf	86¼	86¼	86¼
†50 Mount St T&T	105	105	105
N			
8 Nat Avia	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Nat Bond & Sh	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
10 Nat Fuel F	12½	12	12½
3 Nat Investors	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
†25 Nat Invest pf	15½	15½	15½
2 Nat P Serv A	5	4	4
2 Nat Rub Mch	3⅛	3	3⅛
1 Nat S T Sec	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Nat Steel war	1	1	1
1 Nat Sug Ref	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Nat Trans	9½	9½	9½
4 Nat Un Rad	½	½	½
†50 New Eng T&T	100	100	100
14 Newmont Min	10	9½	9¾
7 NY Auction	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
2 NY Shipbuild Pd	2½	2½	2½
46 Niag Hud Pow	5⅜	5¼	5¼
7 Niag Hud A war	7/16	½	½
1 Niag Hud B war	1½	1½	1½
26 Niag Hud C war	¼	7/16	7/16
3 Niles Bem P	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Noma Elec	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Nor Europ Oil	¼	¼	¼
1 Nor States P A	67	67	67
O			
†25 Ohio Edison pf	79	79	79
P			
4 Pac G&E 1 pf	24⅞	24¾	24¾
1 Pac P Ser pf	12½	12⅛	12½
†50 Parker Rust-Pr	32	32	32
2 Pennroad	2¼	2⅛	2¼
4 Phila Co new	12¾	12⅜	12⅝
3 Phoenix Sec	7/16	7/16	7/16
1 Phoenix Sec pf	10	10	10
7 Pilot Radio A	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
1 Pioneer Gold M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Pitney Bowes	2½	2½	2½
4 Pitts Pl Gl	18	18	18
†20 PwCpofCan 1stpf(6)	60½	60½	60½
1 Pratt & Lam (2)	16½	16½	16½
10 PubSerNIll (8)	65	65	65
10 Pub Ut Hold war	1/16	1/16	1/16
10 Pub Ut Hold pf	1/16	1/16	1/16
R			
5 Radio Prod	2½	2½	2½
†75 Rwy & Lgt Sec	13	13	13
3 Rwy & Util Inv A	1	1	1
1 Roybarn Inc	1	1	1
S			
3 St. Regis Pap	3½	3½	3½
1 Salt-Cr Prod	3½	3½	3½
3 Seaboard Util	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Sec Allied Corp nv	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
1 Segal Lock	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Selected Indus	1½	1½	1½
4 Sel Ind (al ctf)	37⅜	37	37
1 Sentry S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Shenandoah pf	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
†50 Sherwin-Wms	28	28	28
7 Singer Ltd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†50 Smith A O	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 So Am G & Pl	¾	¾	¾
2 So Penn Oil	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
1 South Pipe	9⅜	9½	9½
2 Southland Roy	3⅛	3¼	3¼
†50 S W Pa Pipel	33½	33½	33½
†50 Stand Inv pf	7	7	7
1 Stand Mot	⅛	⅛	⅛
20 St Oil Ind	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
3 St Oil Ky	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
1 St Oil Neb	16	16	16
†50 St Pow & L pf	44	44	44
1 Stand Pub Serv A	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Starrett	½	½	½
1 Stutz Mot Am	12	12	12
2 Swift & Co	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Swift Int	21	21	21
†50 Swiss-Am El pf	52	52	52
T			
3 Teck Hugh G	4	4	4
2 Texon Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Todd Ship	13½	13½	13½
1 Transcont Air	2	2	2
10 Tri Cont war	1/16	1/16	1/16
2 Tubize Ch B	3	3	3
U			
1 Unit Carr Fast	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Unit Corp war	2	2	2
47 Unit Founders	1¼	1¼	1¼
15 United Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7 Unit Gas pf	29¼	26	26
7 Unit Gas pf	29¼	26	26
8 Un Lt & Pow A	4	4	4
4 Ut Lt & P cv pf	25⅜	25½	26½
1 Unit Prof Sh	1	1	1
6 Unit Verde	3	2⅞	2⅞
†20 Utica G&E pf	97	97	97
2 Utility Equities	1¼	1¼	1¼
†50Utility Equities pf	46	46	46
15 Util Pow & Lt	1⅛	1	1⅛
2 Utility & Ind	2	2	2
2 Util & Ind pf	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
V			
3 Venezuel Pet	⅜	7/16	7/16
2 Vick Finan	4½	4¼	4¼
W			
21 Wenden Cop	7/16	½	7/16
†50 West Cartridge pf	52	51¾	52
†25 Westvaco Chlor pf	59	59	59
1 Wilson Jones	10	10	10
1 Wolworth Ltd	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Y			
1 Yukon Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

2 Alumin Co 5s '52	90¾	90½	90¾
1 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	70	70	70
10 Am E&P 6s '57A	31	31	31
7 Am G&E 5s 2028	77	76⅝	76⅝
5 Am G&Po 5s '53	25½	25	25
77 Am P&L 6s 2016	65½	64½	64¾
4 Am Seat 6s '36	42¼	42¼	42¼
4 Am Solv 6½s '36 ww	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Appalach Gas 6s '45	11	10⅝	11
8 Appal Gas 6 '45B	9⅜	8½	9⅛
2 Appal Pow 5s '46	90	90	90
1 AppalPw 6s 2024A	76½	76¼	76¼
25 Ark P&Lt 5s '56	80¼	79¾	80
6 Asso Elec 4½s '53	46½	46	46
7 AsG&E5½s '38in ctf	25½	24	25
18 AssoG&E 5s '50	27¾	27	27¾
2 Asso G&s 5½s '77	30	30	30
22 Asso G&E 5s '68	25¼	24¾	25¼
22 Asso G&E 4½s '49C	25	23	23
1 AssoHdw 6½s '33	34	34	34
2 Asso Ay 5s '50	34	34	34
25 AssoTelUt 5½s'44C	40⅞	39½	40⅜
6 AssoTelUt 6s'33	59	58½	59
5 AssoT&T 5½s '44A	62	60½	62
1 BellTelCan 5s'55A	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 BellTelCan 5s '57 B	89½	89½	89½
1 B'rm El 4½s '68	80	80	80
9 Bl W G&P 5s '50	93	92⅞	92⅞
26 Bklyn E 5s '52 E	100⅜	1400	100⅛
5 Bflo G El 5s '39	102	102	102
8 Caro P&L 5s '56	81	80	80
3 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	72¼	72	72
7 Cen I P S 4½s '67 F	67	66⅝	66⅝
1 Cent P&L 5s '56	54	54	54
2 Cent P 5s '37 D	62	62	62
21 Cent P S 5½s '49	10	9⅝	10
10 Cent St E 5½s '54	34	33	33
12 Cent St El 5s '48	32⅜	30⅝	30⅝
5 Cent S P&L 5½s '53	40⅜	40	40⅜
10 Ch Dist R 4½s '70 A	69	68	68
1 Chic Pneu Tl 5½'42	41	41	41
4 Cities Ser 5s '66	40¾	40½	40½
87 Cities Ser 5s '50	44⅞	44	44⅜
3 Cities Ser G 5½s '42	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
11 Cities Ser P 5½s '52	50	49¾	50
1 Clev El Illum 5s '39	102½	102½	102½
4 Comwl Ed 4½ '56 C	86	85	85
3 Comwlth Ed 5s A '53	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
6 Comwlth Ed 5s B '54	97¼	97½	97¼
8 Comwlth Ed 4s'81 F	77½	77	77
8 Com'ty P&L 5s '57	50¼	49¾	49⅞
5 Cons G B 4½s '70 H	98¼	98	98
2 Cons Gas U 6½s '43A	15	14	14
2 Cons Gas U 6s '43 A	30	29¾	29¾
1 Consum Pow 5s 36	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Consum P 4½s '58	93	93	93
3 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	54¾	53½	53⅞
12 Cont Oil 5½s '37	81½	81½	81½
5 Del C G 5s '47 A	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1 Derby G&E 5s '46	56½	56½	56½
1 Dix G G 6½s'37Aww	74	74	74
1 Duke P 4½s '67	90½	90½	90½
4 Duquesne Lt 4½s '57	95¾	95¼	95¼
17 East Util Inv 5s '54A	17¼	15½	15½
11 El El Ill 5s '33	100½	100⅜	100⅛
28 El Pow & Lt 5s 2030	40½	39	40½
5 Empire Dist El 5 '52	56¼	56¼	56½
1 Empire O&R 5½s '42	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Fed Sugar 6s '33	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8 Fed Wat 5½s '54	45¾	45	45¼
4 Firestone C M 5s '48	78	75	78
1 Firestone Tire 5s '42	78½	78½	78½
2 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	12½	12½	12½
1 Fisk Rub 5½s '31 cod	10½	10½	10½
7 Fla Pow&Lt 5s '54	72	71½	71¾
6 Fla Pow 5½s '79 A	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
2 Gary E&G 5s '34 A	68	68	68
9 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	66¼	65¾	65⅞
2 Gatineau Pow 6s '41	66½	65	66½
2 Gatineau Pw 6s 41 R	66	66	66
3 Gen Mot Accp 5s '35	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Gen Wat Wks 5s'43A	29¼	29	29
4 Geo Pow 5s '67	83½	83½	83½
1 Gillette 5s '40	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
5 Grand (PW) 6s '48	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
9 Guar Inv 5s '48 A	28¼	26	27
14 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	95	94½	94¾
3 Gulf St Ut 4½s '61B	72½	72	72½
1 Hood Rub 5s '36	53	53	53
2 Hood Rub 5½s '36	43½	43½	43½
7 Houst L&P 5s A '53	91	89	89
3 Ill P & L 5s '56 C	68½	66½	66½
2 Ill P&L 5½s '57	60	60	60
1 Ill P&L 6s '53 A	76	76	76
2 Ill P&L 5½s '54 B	70½	70	70
6 Ind E 5s '51 C	75½	74	75¼
4 Ind Ser 5s '63 A	49½	47	47
6 Ind P&L 5s '57 A	90	90	90
3 Insull Ut 5s A '49	5	5	5
41 Insull Ut In 6s '40 B	4	2½	3½
8 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	47	45	45
6 Inters Pow 6s '52	42¾	42½	42½
1 Inters Pow 5s '57	63	63	63
7 Inters P S 4½s '58	64¾	64¼	64¼
6 Inters P S 5s '56 D	75½	74½	75¼
1 Iowa-Neb Lt&Ps'57	74	74	74
1 Iowa P&L 4½s'58A	79	79	79
5 Jersey CP&L4½s'61C	82¼	81½	81½
8 Ky Util 5s '69 I	66	65½	66
6 Kimberly Cl 5s '43A	84¾	84	84
1 Cop Gas&C 5s '47	79½	79½	79½
1 Kresge 5s '45	94	94	94
1 Lehigh Pr 6s 2026A	68	68	68
1 Libby McN & L 5s 42	74½	74½	74½
1 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	95	95	95
4 Man Pow 5½s 51A	52¾	52½	52¾
1 Lukens Stl 5s 40	37	37	37
1 Mass Gas 5½s 46	89	89	89
1 Mass Gas 5s 55	83	83	83
1 McCord Rad 6s 43ww	16¼	16¼	16¼
25 Mid W Util 5s 32	29¼	26¾	29
6 Mid West Util 5s 33	18½	17	17
21 Mid West Util 5s 34	18	17	17¼
8 Mid West Util 5s 35	19	17¼	17¼
3 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	76	75	75
3 Mono WP 5½s '53B	73	73	73
4 Mont LH&P 5s '51A	89¾	89½	89¾
7 Narragansett 5s '57	92⅞	92	92⅞
3 Natl El Pow 5s '78	18⅜	18	18⅜
1 Natl Food 6s '44	29¼	29¼	29¼
19 Nat P&Lt 6s 2026A	73	70¼	70¼
35 Nat P&Lt 5s 2030B	23½	22½	22½
1 Neisner Bros 6s '48	30	30	30
7 Nevada Cal El 5s '56	65¾	65½	65½
12 N E G&E 5s '50	51¾	49½	50½
10 NE G&E 5s '47	50½	50	50½
13 NE Pow 5½s '54	58	55½	56⅜
5 N E Pow 5s '48	56	52½	52½
4 New Or P S 4½s '35	75	73¾	73¾
44 NY Ed 5s '51 C	99⅞	99½	99¾
1 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '87	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Niag Falls Pow 6s'50	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 No Cont Ut 5½s '48 A	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1 No O Pw&Lt 5½s'51	93	93	93
1 No O Tr&Lt 5s '56	87½	87½	87½
1 No State Pw 5½s '40	89¾	89¾	89¾
4

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

#370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

THE ELIOT

Apartments of one, two and three rooms; reasonably priced—Dining Room Service

Rental Office—THE ELIOT—Commonwealth 1484

or

HENDERSON & ROSS, *Agents*

#209 Washington Street, Boston Hubbard 5650

(DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET WITH PHOTOGRAPHS ON REQUEST)

HAMILTON HALL

64 Hemenway Street, Boston

1, 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished. References required, $30 up. Resident janitor.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND BY BOSTON POLICE DEPT.

140122—POCKET BOOK, ladies' blue im. lea., containing 2 Yale keys, compact, etc.

Call LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

OFFICE SPACE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Harvard Sq.—Small office with typewriter; secretarial service if desired or desk room alone available. Univ. 2485.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4051—3277

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Slayton Homestead, 5 miles to Dartmouth College; beautiful location near state road; 100 acres of land mostly timbered; 15-room house, 3 piazzas. Tel. 1048, Concord, N. H.

MARSHFIELD ESTATE Old Cape Cod Colonial dating to 1690. Original beams and paneling, four fireplaces, Dutch oven, 12 rooms, 4 lavatories and baths; all modern conveniences; unrestricted 3-mile view down North River to sea; 15 acres. Address T-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY, near St. Georges Avenue—Beautiful mansion, suitable for sanitarium or private school; 1 acre ground; buy, $30,000; rent, $1800. El. 2-1562.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MANUFACTURER of nationally advertised automobile accessory needs New England representative; commission; present volume insufficient to warrant handling as sole line. S-97, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Room in private family for business woman; home privileges; reasonable to right person. V-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., S. 1, Tel. Com. 8291—Rooms in select home; permanent and transients; reasonable rates. PENDEXTER.

BOSTON—Pleasant room at Suite 7, 40 Clearway; Christian Scientist preferred; call after 6 p. m. or Saturday p. m.

BOSTON, 79 Gainsborough St., Suite 4—To let, room with home privileges with MRS. N. GARDNER. Tel. Com. 2648.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Large room with private family in new 2-family house, off Commonwealth Ave., near Reservoir; next bath, shower, continuous hot water, private garage available. Stadium 3699.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Sunny room, second floor, next bath privileges; no transients; parking or garage. Regent 1332.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1491 Beacon St.—Large alcove room suitable for 3 persons, for those desiring every home privilege; also other rooms; moderate rental.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Lady, living alone, has warm, sunny room to let in attractive apartment, or will share same; rent reasonable; Christian Scientist preferred. Regent 3585.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., 83-18 160th St.—Large, comfortably furnished room, private family; desirable neighborhood; 1 or 2 gentlemen; breakfast if desired; references. Republic 9-7308.

Luxury plus Economy

One of the most ideally located hotels in Metropolitan New York, 18 minutes from Times Square, 4 minutes from Wall St., offers you every luxury plus real economy, large sunlit rooms, full hotel service, swimming pool, roof solarium. B. M. T. to Borough Hall.

$10-$20 weekly

The PIERREPONT
Pierrepont at Hicks St., Brooklyn
Tel. Main 4-5500

NEW YORK CITY, East 67th—Large sunny room; home privileges; $4 weekly; near Christian Science churches. Tel. Regent 4-7180 between 6 and 7 p. m.

NEW YORK CITY, 930 West End (105th)—Beautiful modern, morning sun, front, 3 more rooms, piano, radio, complete housekeeping, phone; clean, quiet; 7 north east; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 539 W. 112, 3-D—Single or double, comfortable, well furnished room, near bath; church, river; piano if desired. Cathedral 8-2696.

N. Y. C., 223 W. 83rd (Corner B'way)—Large room, southern exposure, private shower, etc., twin beds; clean, quiet. Su. 7-5543.

N. Y. C., 412 W. 110th—Modern, bright, newly decorated, studio type, desirable home. Frigidaire, housekeeping, $7. FOSTER, Acad. 2-6217.

N. Y. C., 331 W. 101st St.—Cozy, comfortable, quiet room, hot and cold water, kitchenette. ELLIS.

N. Y. C., 601 West 168th (62, GRAY)—Gentlemen, refined atmosphere; cleanliness, comfort, rest, quiet assured; elevator. Washington Heights 7-2250.

N. Y. C., 523 West 112—Large, sunny, attractive; 1-2; washroom; elevator; refined home; near church. PEARSON.

WEST HARTFORD, CONN., Robin Road—Attractively furnished room, steam heat, continuous hot water, shower; no other roomers. Phone 4-7565-J.

RUGS

FOR SALE—Antique Sarouk rug, perfect condition. Approximately 8x12. Unusual design and coloring. Will sacrifice. Crystal 1009-M, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

SANITARIUMS

Mount Morris Park Sanatorium

10 MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST
(Nathan Davis Place)

Cor. 121st, East of Lenox Ave., N. Y. C.

Two floors have been set apart for the exclusive use of Christian Scientists; best of care; Christian Science nurses in attendance; maternity cases accepted.

Telephone Harlem 7-7880

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines. $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street. Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—20 years in one family; good driver; thoroughly dependable. Reg. 2263. EDWARD REDMOND, 282 Warren St., Brookline, Mass.

EXPERIENCED caretaker for clubs, private homes, estates; handy with all kinds tools; Mass. driver's license. V-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN desires position, is experienced in bookkeeping, accounting and production work. L. S. HARTMAN, 4227 Meridian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, graduate of high school and Drake Business School, 2 years' banking experience, desires position with advancement. Phone Kellog 3-3111. Address Box X-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman wants position as companion-housekeeper; strong, cheerful; can do secretarial work; good with elderly person or children. V-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, junior at college, wants position as waitress, cashier or camp councilor for summer; efficient and prompt. S-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG colored woman, cleaning, cooking, 50c an hour. Write Box J-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SOLOISTS

MEZZO SOPRANO—Experienced church soloist; available May 1st; vicinity of New Jersey and New York City. Box X-11, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents reasonable. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

4 and 5-Room Apartments
224-226 Jamaicaway
JAMAICA POND SECTION

OVERLOOKING beautiful Jamaica parkway; in the finest residential section of Boston; newly decorated throughout, all modern appointments; moderate rentals, $70-$85. Superintendent on premises, or call Jamaica 0088.

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—Furnished and unfurnished apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue. Ken. 4033.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unusual 2-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1359 Beacon St., Brookline. Regent 3181.

LOWELL, MASS.—Modern, sunny 5-room apartment and garage. Call Lowell 7127-M.

SUMMER BOARD

MIDDLE-AGED couple to share our summer home; lovely situation in hills of N. H.; our own vegetables and chickens; reasonable terms; board or housekeeping. Write MRS. T. FARRELL, Northwood, N. H.

SUMMER HOMES

LITTLE SQUAM LAKE, N. H.—Summer house, fine outlook, large living hall with fireplace, kitchen, 4 chambers, bath, wide porches, garage; rent $500. Address A. A. KLOSS, Topsfield, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY

CAPE COD—Owner of large tract of land to sell a few widely separated lots, large or small but no crowding; overlooks lake and ocean; near State Highway but secluded; lots from $200 to $500 or completed summer bungalows; references; advertised only in the Monitor. Box V-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GEORGIAN BAY, ONTARIO—Spacious bungalow, fully furnished; excellent boating and fishing; $500 for season. Write DR. GIBB WISHART, 45 Grosvenor St., Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

HELEN CRAFTS
Voice Coaching—Piano Instruction
59 W. 56th St., New York City. Circle 7-4765

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOR SEASON, small apartment in new home with modern conveniences; near lake; land for garden; 2 adults; references. LAKEWOOD FARMS, Route 1, Augusta, Me.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Hancock 8585
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $8.00

WEARING APPAREL

I RESPECTFULLY solicit your attention. Would like you to share with others my attractive line of smart dresses, new spring fabrics, at these astonishing prices, $2.95 to $7.95, guaranteed. Will be delighted to show them at your convenience. Send postal card to C. E. CLOUGH, Trinity Court, 175 Dartmouth St., Boston.

WEATHER STRIPPING

ALSO shades, awnings; metal, wood, roll screens; rewiring screens; estimates given anywhere. HOME SPECIALTIES CO. Newton Centre 1114.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY

Fine Leather Goods

Burger-Phillips

36 Years of Faithful Service

Men or Women $1
HALF SOLES
RUBBER HEELS ALL
SHOE LACES FOR
SHOE SHINE

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
418 NORTH 20TH STREET
"Work called for and delivered"

DINE AT THE
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1915 1ST AVENUE N.
2010 3RD AVENUE N.
309 20TH STREET N.

Autocrat Tires—
—Sinclair Oil and Gas
ALLEN TIRE CO., Inc.
Phone 7-5187 516 SOUTH 21ST

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

This is your Foot! The French Bootery 229 North 20th Street

MAYER BROS.
FINE WALL PAPER
Pictures and Frames
1829 5TH AVENUE Phone 3-0504

TRUEMAN SIGN CO.
SHOW CARDS, BANNERS, OFFICE DOORS, WINDOWS, TRUCKS, REAL ESTATE, etc.
Phone 4-6496

BIRMINGHAM *(Continued)*

CAHEEN'S
Tho' Famous for Quality Is Kind to Your Budget

BAKE SHOP AND DELICATESSEN
A full line of Monarch Canned Goods.
We Now Deliver Phone 7-8871

TOWLES
Cleaning & Dyeing Co.
1701 NO. 11TH AVE. PHONE 3-3275
Send us cleaning and dyeing that you are most particular about.

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GAYFER'S
THE HOUSE OF INDIVIDUAL SHOPS
New Sandals
$6 and $6.50
—That Offer Exquisite Fashion—with Economy

FOREMAN & MEADOR
Real Estate, Insurance
Mortgage Loans, Renting—Management of Property

MERCHANTS' PRINTING COMPANY
Equipped to Print Anything
12 N. Joachim St., Mobile, Ala.

HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"
MOBILE, ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

BRITT-WISE SHOE COMPANY, Inc.
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
for WOMEN
Red Goose Shoes for Children
28 DEXTER AVENUE

Montgomery Shoe Factory
FIRST-CLASS SHOE REPAIRING
We Repair Shoes While You Wait
Phone Cedar 3903
CORNER COURT AND WASHINGTON

Electrik-Maid
BAKE SHOP — DELICATESSEN
"The Best Bread, Rolls and Cakes in Town." . . . A Complete line of Delicatessen Foods.
108 DEXTER AVE. 11 CLOVERDALE ROAD

Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT PHONE CEDAR 107

Mercantile Paper Co.
OFFICE OUTFITTERS
Cedar 78
108 COMMERCE STREET

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

TRAGER'S
Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
126 SO. BEACH STREET

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The pure thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented old Stripe that prevents garter runs.
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Best Prices—Service Coupons

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ALL CLASSES OF LAUNDERING AND RUG CLEANING
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QUALITY SHOES
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Showing the season's newest and smartest shoes in nationally well-known makes.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR CANTILEVER SHOES
Exclusive Styles . . . Moderate Prices
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SHOES REBUILT and REPAIRED
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Fine Home Furnishings
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Shoes dyed any color
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Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

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A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house
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FLORIST
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Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

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Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys
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Economy
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TEL. 2-1929
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
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A Complete Cleaning Service
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THE NEWEST AND MOST MODERN MARKET IN TOWN
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Girdles, Corselettes, Brassieres, Hosiery, Pajamas, Negligees.
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General Classified

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WOMEN BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's ladies' dresses lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; pleasant, dignified, profitable commission work; opportunity to earn free dresses. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 13-15, Indianapolis, Ind.

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General Classified

(Continued)

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We are interested in securing sole agencies covering the Dominion of New Zealand for the above lines.
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ANTIQUE Cashmere Shawl; extra large, 9'x10'; cream center with beautiful pattern border; very unusual; good condition; first check for $25 takes it; satisfaction guaranteed. W. KIMBALL, 38 South St., Boston.

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Teaches
Every thought we think
Good or bad is expressed
In the tone of voice.
Booklet of teaching $1.00
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SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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RELIABLE MAN with good connections in tailoring trade seeks agencies, also novelties. Apply to Sihlpostfach 115, Zurich 1.

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GERMANY—Wanted, experienced young assistant for grocery store, April 1, independent worker. Apply: A. G., Varel-Oldenburg, Moltkestr. 13, Germany.—Kolonialwaren Detailgeschäft sucht erf. jung. Mann, der selbständig arbeiten kann.

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[illegible]-maid, 20, seeks post May 1, [illegible] household; Christian Scientist. Please write until April 1 to: [illegible]NER, Karola Str. 23, Sebnitz.

[illegible] trained in loving special care & attention [illegible] child, also as children's [illegible] 57, The Christian Science Monitor, [illegible] 59A, Berlin, Germany.

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Universities Entrance Examinations.
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Special facilities for foreign students to learn English & commercial subjects.
Reasonable terms & home comforts. Apply: Captain J. Mason, Althorp House, Spencer Road, Ryde, I. W.

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Voices corrected in short time.

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COAL and COKE
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Flowers delivered over the whole world.

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Many years of experience.

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51, Avenue George V
(Champs-Elysées)
Tel.: Elysées 53-16, 54-27
One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris.
Special room for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

kagansky
FURS, SKINS
MODELS, REPAIRS
TRANSFORMATIONS
34, rue Godot de Mauroy (Madeleine)
Tel.: Central 53-54

Hotel
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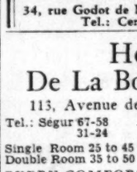
113, Avenue de la Bourdonnais
Tel.: Ségur 67-58 31-24 Telelg.: Hotelbour Paris.
Single Room 25 to 45 frs. With bath & W. C. from 60 frs.
Double Room 35 to 50 frs.
EVERY COMFORT—RESTAURANT



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EMBROIDERIES
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LAMBERT
SHIRTMAKER
Best Materials and Workmanship
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(Opposite the Elysée)
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Danish Pastry Shop
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HOME COOKING. FRESH VEGETABLES. CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY.
English Spoken Se Habla Espagnol

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Carefully and Beautifully Finished
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Henriette's
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American, English and French dishes at very moderate prices.
Closed Thursday.

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Tel.: Anjou 06-75

RÉAL
HAND-MADE
LINGERIE & BLOUSES
Very attractive prices
Exclusive Models
Finest Silks
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Classic and Modern Printing for Trade and Private Engravers
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First Floor
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CORSETS MOULDED TO FIGURE
BRASSIERES, DESHABILLES, PYJAMAS
Tel.: Anjou 22-27

A Home in Paris
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GERMANY

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GERMANY

HANNOVER
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5

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SWITZERLAND

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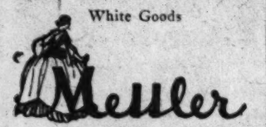

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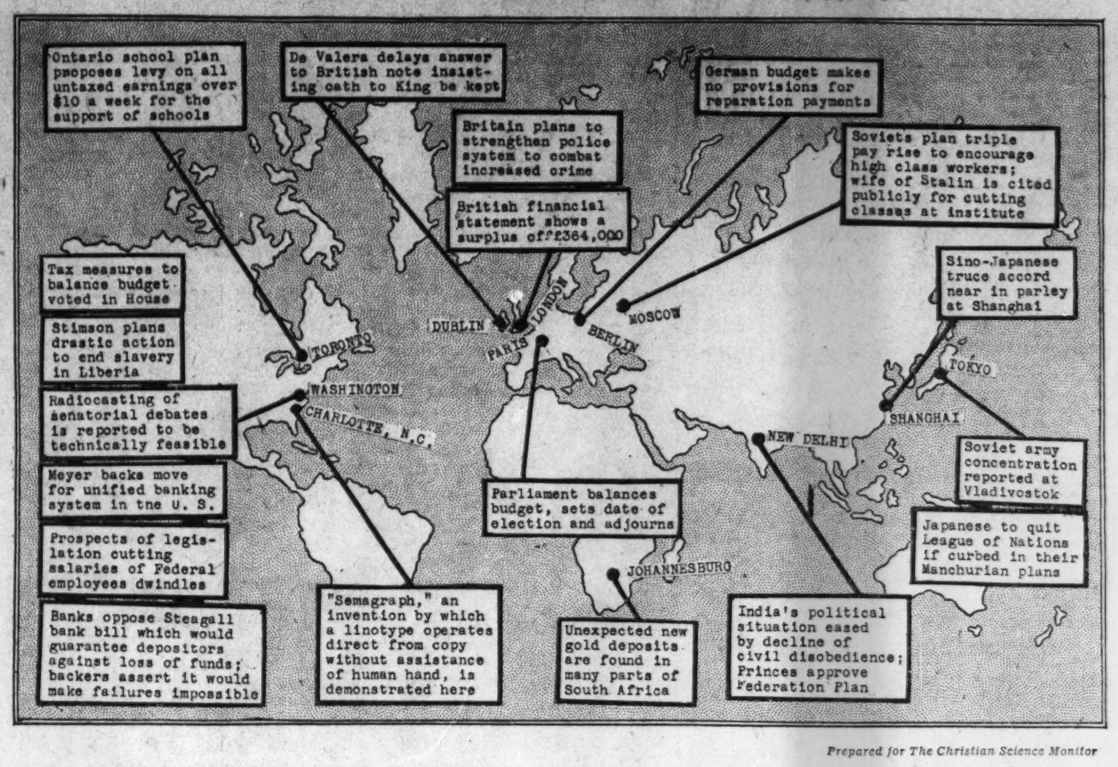
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Ontario school plan proposes levy on all untaxed earnings over $10 a week for the support of schools
De Valera delays answer to British note insisting oath to King be kept
German budget makes no provisions for reparation payments
Britain plans to strengthen police system to combat increased crime
Soviets plan triple pay rise to encourage high class workers; wife of Stalin is cited publicly for cutting classes at institute
British financial statement shows a surplus of £364,000
Sino-Japanese truce accord near in parley at Shanghai
Tax measures to balance budget voted in House
Stimson plans drastic action to end slavery in Liberia
Radiocasting of senatorial debates is reported to be technically feasible
Meyer backs move for unified banking system in the U. S.
Prospects of legislation cutting salaries of Federal employees dwindles
Banks oppose Steagall bank bill which would guarantee depositors against loss of funds; backers assert it would make failures impossible
"Semagraph," an invention by which a linotype operates direct from copy without assistance of human hand, is demonstrated here
Parliament balances budget, sets date of election and adjourns
Unexpected new gold deposits are found in many parts of South Africa
India's political situation eased by decline of civil disobedience; Princes approve Federation Plan
Soviet army concentration reported at Vladivostok
Japanese to quit League of Nations if curbed in their Manchurian plans
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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Bighorn Sheep
(Ovis montana)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Southern California and New Mexico to northwestern Canada, in the mountains.

Distinguishing features: Khaki colored, with a white rump; horns unbranched and hollow, fitting over bony prominences on the skull, not shed annually; rams with comparatively smooth front surfaces to the horns; hoofs cleft; tail short.

Wild sheep differ from goats in having a stouter build, by the absence of the beard in the male and by having spiral horns which in most species arch over the back. Both sexes have horns which are often twisted and of large size, though this is not true of many of the common domesticated varieties. Inhabiting the high and treacherous slopes of the towering Sierras and Rockies during the summer, where they range generally above the timber line, in winter they descend to the valleys where the shelter is better.

So closely related are the bighorns of western America to those of eastern Siberia and the Kamchatkan peninsula that naturalists have been able to postulate the existence of a land bridge in former times, between East Cape, Asia, and Alaska, over which in the past ancestors of present forms are believed to have crossed. A little band of Tibetan argali are believed to have been the progenitors. Starting from Tibet, they marched northward, leaving small bands all along the way until they reached their present limits in southern California and New Mexico. Each of the bands left behind in this slow, steady march, which geologists believe took hundreds of years, developed into a slightly different species due to differences of environment.

Wild sheep were domesticated in Asia and Europe before history began. They were brought to the New World shortly after the Spanish Conquest and are now found under domestication in all parts of the temperate world, some being bred for meat, others for wool. Divisions of the flock into rams, ewes, and lambs correspond to similar terms of males, females, and children.

Question: In my childhood (in the north central section of Virginia) we lived in the country and had apple, peach, and pear trees, besides one quince tree, near the peach trees. Every spring there appeared on the quince tree alone a mantis, which we called "devil's riding horse." It never appeared on the other trees or at any other time. I am wondering if our mantis was the native or "imported" variety. Are they insects?—M. G. K., Washington, D. C.

Answer: It might very well have been either. If your fruit tree happened to be among the many imported from France during the early part of the present century, it might have been the European mantis accidentally brought in on nursery stock.

On the other hand, Virginia is not too far north for a few stray native mantes of the genus *Stagomantis*. The native varieties, however, would attach their egg cases to the branches in the fall, and the young would not hatch until the following summer. If you are certain as to the time of year, then your mantis was the European or "imported" variety.

The praying mantis is an insect. Insects generally are six-legged, possess wings at some time in theit life history, and a body divided into head, thorax, and abdomen.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HOW well it would be if men would but exercise their thoughts as they do their bodies, and take as much pains for virtue as they do for pleasure.—SENECA.

In Lighter Vein

Soft Leather

Shoemaker: "Here are the shoes for your new polar expedition. Were you satisfied with the boots I made for the last trip?"

Explorer: "Quite. They were the best boots I ever ate on a polar expedition."—*Vart Hem* (Stockholm).

Both Differed

Mule (after contemplating a Ford for some time): "And what might you be?"

Ford (loftily): "I'm an automobile?"

Mule (after a pause): "Are you? Well, I'm a horse."— *Automobilist.*

The Division

A husband and wife differed about the ownership of a 28-day clock, and finally had to appear in court to settle the matter. The Judge said it was quite obviously a case of joint ownership and decreed that the wife should have the clock, and the husband the 28 days!

Skeptical

A restaurant owner purchased the largest fish bowl he could find, filled it with water, and put it in his window, with a sign reading—

"This bowl is filled with invisible Paraguayan goldfish."

It required two policemen to keep the pavements in front of the window clear.—*Montreal Star.*

Followed Directions

"He's perfectly quiet," said the livery-stable man to two girls who were hiring a horse, "only you must take care to keep the rein off his tail."

When they returned he asked how they got along.

"Splendidly," they exclaimed. "We had one shower, but we took turns holding the umbrella over the horse's tail."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Unexpected

Two Welshmen visiting London for the first time came across an office in one of the main streets. Thinking it was a shop, one of them opened the door and called in, "What do you sell here?"

One of the clerks, thinking to have a joke at the Welshman's expense, answered, "Monkeys!"

"Well," returned the Welshman, "you must have been doing a roaring trade if there's only two of you left!"—*Montreal Star.*

Worth Knowing

BUILDING STRADDLES STATE LINE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Federal Building in Texarkana serves two states. The government structure is astride the Texas-Arkansas state line and not only houses two federal courts but a post office for two separate towns in the two states—each unit standing on the soil of the state it serves.

What They Say

Left to the Robot

"Human slavery will not have been abolished until every task now accomplished by human hands is turned out by some machine."—*Henry Ford.*

Transoceanic Air Lines

"There is no doubt in my mind that transoceanic airship lines will be in operation within a few years."—*Dr. Karl Arnstein, vice-president, Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation.*

Food For Thought

"The flower of American manhood does not go into politics, but into business instead." — *Winston Churchill.*

The South's Future

"I am a believer in the future of the South, especially in manufacturing. The South will grow much faster in the next 10 years than either the North or West."—*Gen. R. E. Wood, president, Sears, Roebuck & Co.*

On Taxes

"We can and should equalize the tax burden on all the people of this nation by refusing to increase the tax burdens upon millions of people who have but little of this world's goods, and we should increase the income tax rates upon those who have made and are continuing to make huge fortunes."—*Representative Allgood (D.), Alabama.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Diapason, Paschal, Publius Lentulus (Miss L. H.)—In the first sound the *s* as *z*, *di-a-pay'-zon* (*i* long, first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *o* clipped as in connect; secondary stress on first syllable). The word is applied to "concord, harmony; the entire compass of tones; the standard of pitch; and to one of the principal foundation stops of an organ" (so called, its scope extends through the scale of the instrument).

The second is applied to the feast of the Passover, or Easter. It is pronounced *Pas'-kal* (first *a* short, second as in *account*).

The third is the name given a famous Roman. Pronounced *Pub'-lih-us* (first *u* and *i* short, second *u* as in *circus*) *Len'-tu-lus* (*e* short, first *u* as in *unite*, second clipped as in *circus*).

Hackneyed expressions (J. B. T., who requests a list of them)—This name is applied to expressions originally good, but which have become trite or nearly meaningless through excessive use. Here are a few which deserve a rest:

Along this line.
A new angle on it.
Better half.
Blood will tell.
Bright lexicon of youth.
Center of attraction.
Checkered career.
Conspicuous by its absence.
Dainty repast.
Die is cast.
Dizzy heights of fame.
Dogs of war.
Fast and furious.
Festive board.
Few and far between.
Fine and dandy.
Finishing touches.
Groaning board.
Ignorance is bliss.
Inner man.
Leaps and bounds.
Method in his madness.
Needs no introduction.
Point with pride.
Psychological moment.
Replete with interest.
Rome wasn't built in a day.
Sadder but wiser.
Snare and delusion.
Too numerous to mention.
View with alarm.
Wee small hours.
Worse for wear.

If you have candidates for this list, send them in. It's a good cause.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Generous Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

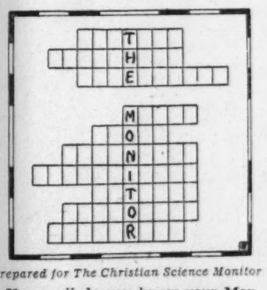
TO WIN a sweater with the club letter upon it is the ambition of every regular member of a certain boys' club here organized to give opportunities to youngsters in a poor neighborhood. So when Bud achieved this honor everybody knew he was very happy.

But when, just before Christmas, Bud was reported to be packing up the sweater to mail it way, the club director was very much puzzled. Bud tried to keep his action secret but a companion reported that he had ripped off the letter! That baffled the director. It didn't sound like Bud.

The lad started to mail his package, but finding the post office closed, brought the box back to the clubhouse to leave it there for the night. The director was surprised when he noticed the address—the House of Correction—but after a moment's thought he understood. The sweater was meant to be a Christmas present for the boy's father, who was confined there.

A happy sequel to the story was told by one of the members of the club's board. The director let the boy mail the package but he managed to award another sweater with a letter on it to the generous little fellow.

Monitor Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

How well do you know your Monitor? Try filling in the names of certain special pages, so that the letters forming the words "The Monitor" will come in the proper places. 1, On what page does this puzzle always appear? 2, On what page do we find recipes? 3, On what page do we find the religious article and essays? 4, On what page do we find reviews of concerts? 5, On what page the news of baseball and hockey? 6, On what page news of the stock market? 7, On What page news about schools? 8, On what page articles about old furniture? 9, On what page comments on the world's happenings? 10, On what page stories for juveniles?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Boys' Names Puzzle:
Roof-Us, Rufus.
P-awl, Paul
Le on Ard, Leonard.
Step, Hen, Stephen.
Hen, Ry, Henry.

Brevities

Detroit News: "Write your congressman today!" pleads a New York advocate of a boycott for Japan. But the same issue of the paper says Senator Fess throws away his mail unopened.

Washington Star: A man kicks about the weather the year round. The only variation he makes is to look at different ends of the thermometer.

Claremore (Okla.) Progress: Many men say one thing and mean another, but most of the presidential candidates say one thing and mean nothing

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Family Farms—A National Bulwark

THESE are difficult days for advocates of corporation farming. Someone has said that the only profits in corporation farming are those made by the writers of magazine articles on the subject, a statement which might be echoed by the receivers who are trying to straighten out the affairs of some of the largest corporation farms.

The amount of magazine space given to laudatory articles about corporation farming in the United States is no less astonishing than the eagerness with which big bankers and business men have welcomed this as the way out for agriculture. Both can be accounted for only on the assumption that the public has been unwilling to face the unpleasant fact that agriculture has been getting much less than its fair share of the nation's income, and that America must make adjustments to correct that discrepancy.

During this period of severe and prolonged economic stress the nation is fortunate to have one great industry which is composed of small independent units that can stand adversity without the help of charity or public funds. Financially, agriculture would have been better off had it been so organized that it could have met the depression as some businesses did—by discharging its workers and leaving them to shift for themselves.

The farmer cannot discharge himself nor stop producing. So he has gone on producing in a normal way and selling his products for what he could get. He has not had much money, but neither has his family gone hungry, and the cheap food which he has produced has helped make the stress bearable for the rest of the population.

It is not pleasant to speculate on what might have happened during this period had agriculture been conducted on a corporation basis. The managers of those corporations would certainly have met the situation in the orthodox way—by resisting price declines, by laying off men and by reducing production. No doubt that policy would have maintained prices of farm products on a level with those of industry, which means at about twice the present level. That would have made the burden of caring for the unemployed in the cities tremendously more difficult. Added to that, we should have had millions of unemployed in rural districts.

America needs the stability and security of an agriculture made up of family farms. In a properly managed economic system corporation farming might perhaps be useful, but until society learns better how to direct its present complex economic machine there will be little gain in making it more complex. Instead of industrializing the United States in the sense of replacing the family farms with large corporation farms, we need to find some means to give to the city family some of the stability and security that is the heritage of agriculture.

Dr. Lowell and the Stimson Doctrine

SCHOLARS in all countries are now examining the implications of Secretary Stimson's declaration on January 7 of American policy toward the Far East crisis. It is now pretty widely recognized that they are far-reaching. The American Secretary of State bequeathed to world diplomacy a new doctrine, one that may take rank, if it really develops into a rule of conduct, with the Monroe Doctrine.

The Stimson Doctrine lays down the policy that the United States will not recognize "any situation, treaty, or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the Pact of Paris." If the recent resolution of the League of Nations Assembly reiterating this policy is translated into action by the member states, the policy will assume the dimensions of a world doctrine, and the Kellogg pact will emerge with a considerably enhanced vitality.

The doctrine is novel only as applied to the Pact of Paris. The idea back of it has been invoked on several occasions in the past to warrant the interference of a third party when its rights have been endangered by a conflict or the results of a conflict. Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, instances action taken by the Congress of Berlin. He also shows that on two occasions this doctrine has already been invoked at the expense of Japan, the nation that caused the Stimson declaration. While not passing judgment on these cases, he questions the application of the doctrine to the Pact of Paris.

Dr. Lowell first examines the question whether the pact is a treaty or merely a common declaration of policy and intention. He seems inclined to take the view that it is not a treaty. If such is his inference, it certainly has the support of all the collateral evidence. In these columns some time ago the opinion of Secretary Kellogg was given on this very point. In reply to senators eager to know in advance of ratification the extent of American commitments, the Secretary stated quite categorically that there was no reason why the United States should concern itself in the event that any nation violated the pact.

But the Hoover Administration has widened very considerably the scope of interpretation as given by Secretary Kellogg to his senatorial inquisitors. The pact has become much more than an individual pledge to keep the peace. If it is broken, that very act has been interpreted as conferring rights against the violator. Under the Stimson doctrine these rights are confined to the nonrecognition of a status reached as the result of infringement. President Lowell emphasizes the seriousness of such an interpretation. It is serious, according to him, because, by bringing into existence more uncertainties among nations, it might create more causes of strife than it would allay.

President Lowell's contribution is extremely thought provoking. But one is faced with the question: What is the alternative to the Stimson interpretation? To go back to the pristine self-declaratory meaning of the pact? President Lowell would seem to think so. His activities in connection with the boycott movement, however, would not argue that he wishes to leave such affairs as the Far East crisis untouched. He is as intent as any other public man in the United States in trying to maintain world peace. Yet the direct method of attaining it, namely, by invoking the whole gamut of economic sanctions, would ultimately involve the world in war, as is now freely recognized.

It would seem much less dangerous to see to it that the aggressor nation should be restrained from collecting the fruits of military victory by withholding diplomatic recognition of them. In the cases cited by President Lowell in which Japan has figured in the past, the mere threat of such a procedure, far from ushering in a period of uncertainty, sufficed to produce the desired result in the abandonment of those spoils to which objection was taken. And if this did not induce an immediate restraint, the dispute that would then remain open between the spoils collector and its co-signatories of the pact would seem to be much more susceptible to settlement after the atmosphere had been cleared of belligerency.

The Literature of the Jews

A PLAY called "Tobias and the Angel" by Dr. James Bridie has recently been produced in London. It comes not long after Miss Stella Benson's ingenious novel, "Tobit Transplanted." And two years ago thousands of visitors to the Italian Exhibition in London were admiring that wonderful picture by Pollaiuolo, "Tobias and the Archangel." All of these—the play, the novel and the picture—were based on the story which is told in the Apocryphal Book of Tobit—that amazingly realistic contemporary record of ancient Hebrew life.

It may seem surprising that two modern authors should have seized upon this subject, and should have used it simultaneously for new ends. But what is much more surprising is the comparatively little use that English-speaking writers have made of the vast store of literary material which has been handed on from the ancient Hebrews. The literature of ancient Greece and Rome has been imitated and adapted and its subjects used and reused times without number in poetry, drama and fiction. But how rarely have the epic narratives and dramatic stories of the Old Testament or the Apocrypha become, in the same way, sources of inspiration for modern writers!

Under the ægis of the medieval church, it is true, the Gospel story was constantly rendered in miracle or nativity plays. But so far as the Old Testament is concerned, not many great writers have used the magnificent stories of Hebrew literature as those of Greece and Rome were used. There are, of course, exceptions—Milton, with "Paradise Lost" and "Samson Agonistes," and Byron, with "Cain." But they are few. Yet for hundreds of years the English-speaking people have been brought up on the Bible; its stories and poems have been familiar to them from childhood.

Art is constantly reviving itself by restudying old art in the light of the present. Europe feasted on the banquet of Greek art in the sixteenth century. We might have expected it to rediscover Hebrew literature—as literature—in the romantic movement of the eighteenth century. William Blake did. "The Ghost of Abel" and his illustrations to the book of Job are examples. It is the present age, rather than his own time, which admires Blake and looks with him eastward. The Jewish Habbima Players have been drawing crowded houses in many capitals to see "The Crown of David," in which splendid dramatic use is made of an Old Testament subject. Some notable sculptors and painters have turned their eyes in the same direction.

It seems likely that in the questing temper of today the ancient literature of the Hebrews, neglected when it was thought of only as sacred history, may have an influence proportionate to its extraordinary power.

Brazil's Gaúchos Cling to Ideals

THE liberty-loving and hard-riding gaúchos of Rio Grande do Sul—Brazil's Far West—rode for a purpose when, with Dr. Getulio Vargas at their head, they galloped into Rio de Janeiro in 1930. Almost a century ago their grandfathers fought ten long years in behalf of an ideal. They had hitched their wagon to the star of republicanism, to them a more democratic form of government than the limited constitutional monarchy established by the São Paulo Fathers.

Two years ago the inheritors of that tradition took up the cudgels in behalf of a national and constitutional régime—that is, a government which should represent all Brazil, and not merely the interests of the coffee barons of the central states, and which should be legal in every respect.

And now despite the excellent record of their "favorite son"—the first man from Rio Grande to rule the destinies of Brazil—these politically and socially minded supporters of Provisional President Vargas have again jangled their spurs and cracked their whips to remind the Government of the ideals for which they strove in 1930.

Rio Grande do Sul overthrew the Government of Washington Luis, not to satisfy a yearning for power but to reinstall legal practices and a constitutional régime. And even though the present Government has given excellent reasons for delaying the call for elections, the gaúchos are not satisfied or mollified, possibly because they remember the wise statement of João Ribeiro, one of Brazil's most distinguished historians, that one year in power is long enough for the average revolutionary government.

Their insistent demand that Dr. Vargas give up his power or call for election is significant. It may mean the ending of personalismo in Brazilian politics. By all traditions the Rio Grandenses would be the last to abandon the Government they had been instrumental in setting up. The Latin-American laws of friendship and loyalty have thus far demanded consistent devotion to the person of their leader regardless of the vagaries of his political fortune. In this instance public concern looms larger than personal considerations, and when policies transcend personalities in importance a degree of political and general education has been reached which presages a more stable future.

Fitting Traffic With Roads

NEVER since the motorcar first appeared upon the scene have facilities been equal to its potentialities for use. Obviously there has been a steady improvement in roads since the days when motorists literally were obliged to "get a horse" to pull their cars out of the bogs once so common on the main highways. However, it always has been a case of the highway engineer trying to catch up with the increased use of the automobile.

Is the United States now about to see a change in this situation? That such is the case is indicated in a recent undertaking of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the results of which soon will be tabulated and laid before state highway officials.

The enterprise involves a traffic survey of eleven western states comprising 37 per cent of the geographic area of the country. The purpose of this study, the largest of its kind ever made, was to analyze motor vehicle movement of today on such a scale and in such detail that traffic increases might be accurately forecast. On the basis of the information thus collected and analyzed, the highway builder will be able to plan his program of expansion in advance. He will be in a position to devise a highway system that expands in direct proportion to the expansion in motor vehicle use.

This vast undertaking throws light on many facets of motor vehicle use. It has revealed, for instance, why it is not possible to estimate motor travel by any such simple formula as taking the mileage of the average vehicle today and multiplying it by the number likely to be in use tomorrow. That would be possible if the annual average mileage of the individual vehicle were constant. It is nothing of the kind. It is increasing steadily, as evidenced by the fact that although there were 500,000 fewer registered vehicles last year, total mileage covered by American car owners increased.

Accordingly, the survey sought to find out what actually is the rate of increase in individual car mileage from year to year. More than 1,500,000 motorists were asked where they were going, how regularly they went there, how many persons they carried, what their average daily mileage amounted to when at home and on tour, and a host of other questions vital to an accurate picture of today's motoring. The data thus collected at first hand were put together with much that was far more impersonally gathered to give the road planner a formula of traffic increase.

The engineers who conducted the survey and the motorists who coöperated so heartily in it have performed a valuable service to the whole motoring community. They have helped establish the basis for a new era in highway building, one in which traffic should not find itself constantly outgrowing its facilities.

The value of such knowledge becomes all the more impressive when one learns that the survey shows traffic in 1940 will have increased by 24 to 76 per cent under varying conditions and in different localities. However, the roads presumably will be cut to the measurements of that grown-up motordom.

One- and Two-Room Dogs

PHILOSOPHERS and lesser sophisticates formerly confounded one another with the query: "Which came first, the egg or the hen?" It was great fun, but no one seemed to prove anything. A modern corollary of that question, however, is found in the belief of dog fanciers that the one-room-and-kitchenette apartment has scaled down the size of the family dog.

Which came first, the dog or the apartment?

Dog owners shrug their shoulders and mutter that it isn't a matter of logic, philosophy or ethics. The "apartment-size" dog was dictated by lack of space. Time was when the dog owner had a large lot around his house, or dwelt in the country where a rangy Dalmatian or collie could lead an untrammeled existence, with an occasional trot into town beneath the wagon axle for recreation.

According to Mr. Alex H. Stewart, international dog fancier and president of the Chicago Kennel Club, wire-haired terriers, Scotties, cocker spaniels, Boston terriers and other small varieties are preferred by city dwellers. Your cliff dweller in the canyon-like walls of the city has compromised with his limitation, saying, "Is it not better to have a small dog than no dog at all?"

Editorial Notes

That motor company which hired seventy orchestras to play at its spring showings of cars evidently was working on the theory that customers as well as motors now need tuning.

Great Britain appears to be rapidly regaining its position among the nations. It is reassuring to see that John Bull still knows how to take the bull by the horns.

To many who live in the country it seems that when business came back down to earth it landed on the farmer.

And now we have another Roosevelt interested in "The Winning of the West."

Tied to a 38-Foot Cube of Gold!

By A. G. LIAS

IT IS an arresting thought that every pennyweight of the gold to which the world is today tied fast by the leg could be got into a room 38 feet long, 38 feet wide and 38 feet high.

It is almost unbelievable that such an insignificant cube, which represents all the gold, monetary and otherwise, mined in the past 434 years, should be allowed to exert such an influence on the affairs of the nations. If the floors were strong enough to bear the weight, an ordinary house would have plenty of room for the whole of it. A couple of freight cars could transport it with ease.

* * *

Yet the world has permitted this yellow lump—or rather the half of it which is lying cold and unseen in the vaults of the banks—to lord it over not merely freight cars and houses, but all the economic activities of 1,849,500,000 people.

The humiliation of this is easy to see. But encouragement comes from the certainty that the world must soon recognize the absurdity of such a situation.

The English statistician, Sir Robert Hadfield, who gave us the figure for the mass of the world's gold production, also tells us that a cube of nearly half a mile of iron has been produced—and in 130 years compared with 434. Its total value reckoned in terms of gold is about £30,000,000,000, or some five times as much as this cube of gold.

Which, he asks, could the world better afford to lose—the iron or the gold? Undoubtedly the latter. Yet it is the 38-foot cube which wags the half-mile one. It seems sometimes even to wag the 259,880 cubic miles which form the earth.

Recently there has grown up a tendency to get inquisitive about the yellow metal. The League of Nations appointed a special gold delegation to consider the functions of gold in the world's financial system. It still meets regularly and is due to assemble in Geneva on April 9.

A similar but unofficial body of experts got itself together in London last year to discuss the same question. Among them was Sir Basil Blackett, a director of the Bank of England, who expressed himself as follows:

> The question, Why do banks keep gold? can be answered, I think, frivolously, in several ways. I think the first, and perhaps the most important, answer is because other central banks keep gold. Perhaps another answer would be because the banks think that people think they ought to keep gold, or even because the banks think that people think that the banks think they ought to keep gold. Possibly another answer would be because the central banks are not clever enough to manage any system other than the gold standard, or they are not clever enough to persuade people to think they are clever enough to manage any such system.

Since Sir Basil said that, however, several things have happened, which tend to modify his reference to the intelligence of the central banks. Great Britain, for instance, has gone off the gold standard. She is "managing" her currency so that it no longer bears a fixed relation to gold. And the pound has stayed "put" at home, while that cube of gold has drifted. Stranger still, since the first dive, when the pound took the plunge into the uncharted sea of management, the pound abroad has hitched a comparatively stable rope over the gold buoy too.

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In the United States, also, there has been a distinct change in the conception of the functions of the yellow metal. Thus the effect of the Glass-Steagall credit bill was to substitute trust in the Government's promise to pay its debt, for the gold hitherto held as security against the issue of notes. In this way it is hoped to turn gold from a passive to an active rôle in the credit structure.

All sorts of other expedients are in the air. There is the plan of Major Douglas, who looks upon credit as a kind of bottomless reservoir from which more and more can be lifted so as to make the purchasing power of the consumer keep pace with increases in production. Then there is Dr. Robert Eisler's scheme for two currencies functioning, as it were, side by side—the pound "current," varying with supply and demand, and the pound "banco," deposited at the banks and remaining constant in terms of a group of commodities while fluctuating in terms of the pound "current."

Yet another plan, suggested, as the first one was, by an engineer, Mr. John L. Hodgson, is to issue tickets to the estimated total value of the goods and services available. These tickets would be distributed as wages and would be bought, sold and saved just like ordinary money. More tickets would be issued, or less, according to variations in the country's resources.

Mr. Hodgson's method somewhat resembles the existing currency system of Soviet Russia. There, workers' wages and the price of commodities are worked out by the Government on the basis of visible resources. When the sum total of the latter increases, the workers as a whole are supposed to get more. When there is a shortage of grain, meat, butter and so forth, as at present, the whole of the working community is rationed accordingly.

* * *

Along such lines as these are economists seeking an escape from the self-imposed tyranny of gold. Beneath all the schemes, however, is to be seen one guiding idea—that of basing the world's money more and more on the intangible standard of trust in the integrity of the community as a corporate unit. The total value of the world's monetary gold today—some £2,500,000,000—is probably not more than a mere one-fortieth of the total money in circulation. This shows how far the world already has gone in at least stretching the ties that bind it to gold.

Notes From German Cities

Voting On Mountain Top — OF THE thousands and thousands of polling booths which were used throughout the German Reich during the presidential election on March 13, there was one which occupied a unique position because of its altitude. This was the booth which had been established on the top of the Zugspitz Mountain, near the terminus of the recently constructed cog railway from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, at a height of over 8600 feet above sea level. Undoubtedly there were a number of people who, in order to make the ascent of the Zugspitz on the day of the presidential election (which, like all election days in Germany, was on a Sunday) left Munich too early in the morning to go to the poll in the Bavarian capital, but who were thus afforded an opportunity of recording their vote amid the snow-covered peaks of Germany's loftiest mountain.

* * *

The Picture Post Card — It is almost impossible to imagine what traveling would be without the picture post card. And yet it is only about half a century ago that this most pleasing way of communicating with one's friends was first introduced. Few may know that the picture post card, just as the ordinary post card, originated in Germany. There are several versions as to who really was responsible. Some say it was a young etcher in Nuernberg, aged twenty, who published the first card of this kind on March 1, 1872, bearing a picture of his beautiful home town. That would be sixty years ago. Others pass the honor to Heinrich Lange, a printer in Goettingen, who, so the story goes, fifty years ago asked Heinrich von Stephan, the progressive head of the German post, organizer of the world's postal union, for permission to publish picture post cards showing views of German towns. There is a version that the Nuernberg etcher and Heinrich Lange are identical persons.

* * *

"Sports are proving to be one of the best promoters of good and friendly relations between the people of the world," Chancellor Bruening wrote to the Federal Committee of Athletics recently. "Sports appeal to the masses and devote themselves primarily to the youth, the bearer of the future. The Olympic Games have grown into a festival of peace among the youth of the entire world. I am happy that the German youth will participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1932 and will weave new and strengthen old ties with the youth of the United States."

* * *

Serious Literature — Germany publishes about 30,000 books annually, or eighty a day. Much of this is very serious literature. There is an immense amount of books investigating the present political, economic, social situation in Germany, in Europe, in the world. There are candid books on the horrors of the last war, on the life of the proletariat, on the crisis of culture. German book shops reflect the sentiment of the people which is wholly stirred up. Even fiction deals only too often with a problem. Investigation, criticism, and the search for something better characterize a large portion of present-day Germany's book world.

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A Popular Monarch — King Friedrich August III of Saxony, who passed on recently, was one of the most popular German monarchs both before and after the revolution, owing to his ready wit and utter lack of conventionality. Famous is a remark which he made when, long after his abdication, a group of Saxons gave him a spontaneous cheering at a railway station. "You are nice republicans!" was his witty response. One day, when still King, he had to receive a newly appointed professor. Decorated with all his orders, the flustered savant commenced a long and dreary speech. After listening to him for a while the King softly walked up quite close to him and, scratching something on the professor's black coat, remarked: "That's gravy, isn't it?" Opening a picture gallery once, he found fault with a landscape. "But, Majesty, I see the forest in this way!" the painter exclaimed. "Then you really never should have become a painter," the King replied. And when Great Britain was up in arms about Emperor William's famous telegram at the opening of the Boer War, King Friedrich August cheerily greeted him with bellowing voice: "Well, William, when are you going to write to England again?" The King's popularity, however, was due perhaps most of all to the fact that he spoke unattenuated Saxon dialect which draws a friendly smile from most Germans.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

"A Skeptic's Progress"

PROF. William McDougall of Duke University has devoted more than forty years to "the sciences of life," as distinguished from the physical sciences. In a recent statement he has indicated (while "still pre-senile") concisely the lines of evidence and reflection along which he has been led from agnosticism to religion. He begins his record of "a skeptic's progress" with the "vivid realization" that, despite the splendid achievements of modern science, we live surrounded by mysteries on every hand. The answers of science to our questions, which seemed "satisfying and final" to one generation, are thrown by the next into "the scrapheap of exploded theories."

The corner stone of his own thesis, which he maintains in an article in the South Atlantic Quarterly, he takes from the Pentelic quarry of the late poet laureate, Robert Bridges, himself trained in science, with whom he had many talks in the course of an illumining friendship:

> Man is a spiritual being; the proper work of his mind is to interpret the world according to his highest nature, to conquer the material aspects of the world so as to bring them into subjection to the spirit.

Professor McDougall is able to give the assurance that the poet meant to state a truth resulting directly from observation and universal experience—"a fact independent of all special revelation and tradition," as indisputable as any to be found in the most authoritative textbook in physical science. As a biologist and psychologist, he testifies that his sciences show that the living being is more than "a concatenation of physical forces." They even go so far as to agree with the poet in affirming a "spiritual potency" and a purposive Mind active along the entire scale of life and "becoming increasingly effective and predominant until in man spiritual ideals become capable of transforming the world." So does the sometime skeptic come from his survey of the sciences of life in their bearing upon religion with evidence that religion and science "have ample scope to approach ever nearer to the truth without essential conflict."—*New York Times.*

It Happened in Kirkwood

ALL this has happened in Kirkwood:

A $10,000 deficit has been converted into a $50,000 surplus.

The tax rate has been reduced from 55 cents to 50.

Water rates have been reduced 6 2-3 per cent and electric light rates by the same figure.

A paid fire department, whose personnel has been increased from six to twelve men, is financed by electric light receipts.

No assessment has been levied for the maintenance of streets.

For the first time in its history, Kirkwood has met its pay roll without borrowing.

"There is not an able-bodied man in Kirkwood who can't get work," according to City Engineer Joseph Wilson. Those unable to work are given aid from the common relief fund.

That is what commission government has accomplished in two years, with a few elective officers, centralized authority and responsibility, modest official salaries.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Nothing to Hoard

REPRESENTATIVE KELLY told a congressional committee that "you never heard of noarding in the days of the old-time saloon." If there was any hoarding then, Ma did it—if she could get her hands on anything hoardable.—*Minneapolis Journal.*